ESTABLISHED 1818.

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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 29,073—NEW SERIES.

BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1893.

PRICE, 8 ANNAS.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
CONTAINING
The Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, Steam Boats and Dak Companies, Places of Interest along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic Information, the Routes between the Principal Towns of Northern, Central, Southern, and Western India, &c.
WITH A MAP OF INDIA.
BOMBAY:
Printed & Published at the *Bombay Gazette* Steam Press

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1893. Friday.
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	9th June.
B.L. ORIENTAL	5015	800	S. H. Monle	16th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	23rd ,,
B.L. SHANNON	4189	800	E. Crewe	30th ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	7th July.
B.L. MASSILIA	4918	1000	C. Fraser	14th ,,
†* SIAM	3050	500	H. T. Weighell	21st ,,
B.L. CARTHAGE	5013	1000	M. de Horne	28th ,,
†* ASSAM	3090	500	T. F. Creery	4th Aug.
B.L. PENINSULAR	5045	1000	A. C. Loggin	11th ,,

The Steamers marked B.L. proceed to Brindisi, Malta, Gibraltar, Plymouth, and London.

† * These Vessels proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for Brindisi and London. No Passengers for Marseilles can proceed by these Steamers.

Single and return Railway Tickets from Brindisi to London by the Mail route can be obtained, and Coupons are issued for places in the Sleeping Cars of the special "P. & O. Express."

Heavy Baggage must be sent to the P. & O. Dockyard at Mazagon before 10 a.m. on day of sailing, or on the afternoon of the previous day.

A Steam Barge leaves the Victoria Dock Wall at 3 p. m. on the day of sailing to convey passengers on board, and only hand-packages will be received.

The attention of passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of destination.

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TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

Steamers leave Bombay on or about the undernoted dates, conveying H. M.'s Mails from Colombo to China. Passengers for Australia tranship at Colombo:—

14th June.	12th July.
28th June.	26th July.

In addition to the above, a CARGO STEAMER leaves for China and Japan every fortnight, with liberty to call at any port or ports.

For further particulars apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, 23rd May, 1893.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO BRINDISI AND TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail on
AMPHITRITE	B. Vidos	3,820	600	1st July 1893.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI on the 5th, of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, VIA ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail on
MARIA VALERIE	A. Mitis	4,260	350	9th June 1893.
THISBE	G. Costanzo	2,867	300	9th July ,,

RATES OF PASSAGE BY THIS ROUTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
TO TRIESTE	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 21st of each month.

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AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

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Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H.P.	To sail
GISELA	F. Cossovich	4,253	350	21st June.

Connecting at Colombo with the s.s. AGLAIA to Madras and Calcutta.

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Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street, Bombay, June, 1, 1893.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

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Acting Agent.
Sassoon House: Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, May 30, 1893.

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S. S. "PACHUMBA," 1,168 tons, on the 7th June, at 10 a.m.

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FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "KHANDALLA," 2,040 tons, on the 8th June, at 2 p. m., calling at such Ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the Undersigned.

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Bombay, 5th June, 1893.
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HISPANIA	3,380	S. Abrey	6th June.

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I.	Ebonized Grand, by Broadwood	280
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III.	Rosewood Sympathetic Square	475
IV.	American Walnut Sympathetic Square, by Schiedmayer and Soehne	540
V.	Walnut Cottage Transposing Piano	500
VI.	Ebonized Cottage Piano	400

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"KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES."

"A Simple Fact about" KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES. Ask throughout the World, in any country that can be named, you will find them largely sold. There is absolutely no remedy that is so speedy in giving relief, so certain to cure, and yet the most delicate can take them.

UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY
UNRIVALLED REMEDY

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of "Tracheotomy" (the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive,) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucus, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, Sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

MEDICAL NOTE.

The above speaks for itself. From strict inquiry it appears that the benefit from using Keating's Cough Lozenges is understated. The operation was a specially severe one, and was performed by the specialist, Dr. H. T. Butlin, of St. Bartholomew's Hospital. Since the operation the only means of relief is the use of these Lozenges. So successful are they that one affords immediate benefit, although from the nature of the case the throat irritation is intense.

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Cash	Rs. 2- 8,	Rs. 3- 4,	Rs. 4-8,	Rs. 5-4,	Rs. 9- 8
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	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Rain Gauge made expressly for the Company with Furnished Copper Funnel, Receiver, and Glass Measure graduated to 100th of an inch ....each.	9 0	10 0
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Spare Copper, 5in. Funnels ....each.	6 0	6 12
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BAHADUR No. 1	4½	,, ,,	100
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BAHADUR ,, 3	3½	,, ,,	100
BAHADUR MANILLAS	4	,, ,,	100
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Fine Cognac, pale, and of good age	31 0
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A fresh consignment, ex-Paul Revere,

Orders for large and small quantities will be attended to.

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References are invited to the Trustees and to Parents of Past and Present Pupils. A List of these and an Illustrated Prospectus may be obtained from the Secretary, 1, Poets Corner, Westminster, and at the Office of this Paper.

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"maintain the FIRST POSITION in the WORLD," is the verdict of DR. OSCAR PAUL, whose "HISTORY OF THE PIANOFORTE" is the standard treatise on the subject of which it treats; this estimate of the accomplished Music Critic and Historian being amply sustained by every form of appropriate evidence. They have received similar TESTIMONIALS from the MOST EMINENT PIANISTS and other MUSICIANS of the present day; have invariably obtained the HIGHEST HONOURS and AWARDS of the INTERNATIONAL EXHIBITIONS of the WORLD whenever entered for competition; have been SUPPLIED to almost all the ROYAL COURTS of EUROPE; and have an ANNUAL SALE, which is LARGER and FAR MORE COSMOPOLITAN THAN THAT OF ANY OTHER PIANOFORTES IN THE WORLD.

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The distressing symptoms of NERVOUS EXHAUSTION, loss of MUSCULAR POWER, RHEUMATISM, SCIATICA, PARALYSIS, EPILEPSY, &c., are speedily removed by means of **Pulvermacher's World-famed Galvanic Belts,** which convey the electric current direct to the affected parts, gradually stimulating and strengthening all the nerves and muscles, and speedily arresting all symptoms of premature waste and decay.

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LAST NIGHT BUT 1.
TUESDAY, JUNE 6TH.
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DIRECTOR..............MR. PEMBERTON W. WILLARD.
PROGRAMME.
THE GREAT MODERN ROMANTIC OPERA,
"DOROTHY."
BOX PLAN AT SOUNDY AND Co., LD.

WEDNESDAY,
LAST NIGHT.
"THE THREE HATS."

THE S. S. "VERAX" has ARRIVED from MIDDLESBRO' and discharges in the VICTORIA DOCK.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE, and TO TAKE DELIVERY of their GOODS without delay.

Consignees are hereby expressly notified that all Claims for Damage must be adjusted by the Steamer's Surveyor before the Goods are removed from the Landing Shed. The Undersigned decline all responsibilities in respect of Goods removed to the Unclaimed Warehouse. All Claims must be presented before the sailing of the Steamer otherwise none will be entertained.

Captain CLARK will attend every morning to survey Damages.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Agents.
Graham's Buildings: Bombay, 5th June, 1893.

NOTICE.

IN supersession of the Municipal Commissioner's Notice, dated 27th April, the following amended Notice relating to Local Standards of WEIGHT and MEASURE is hereby given:—

A

"The Municipal Commissioner proposes, under Section 418 (1) of Bombay Act III of 1888, to provide the following Local Standards of Weight in addition to those now in use.

4 Sers.
8 Sers.
10 Sers.
20 Sers.
40 Sers.

B

The Municipal Commissioner proposes, under the Act and Section of the Act above quoted, to substitute for the Phurra (dry) Measure containing 16 Pylees or 3145 cubic inches a Phurra (dry) Measure containing 17 Pylees or 3341·52 cubic inches.

The Commissioner will consider any objections which may be forwarded to him on or before 20th instant.

H. A. ACWORTH,
Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay.
Municipal Offices, Bombay, 5th June, 1893.

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Term Assurance at the lowest possible rate, with an investment for your savings at compound interest,

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Cheap Life Assurance while your children are young, and an endowment to yourself when they are grown up,

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The accumulation of Reserved profits without the risk of losing all you have paid by missing any payment,

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IF YOU WANT
Assurance with an unconditional policy which is sure to be paid without delay or trouble,

THEN YOU WANT

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"RESERVED DIVIDEND" POLICY
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ALF. H. ELLIS,
Manager for India, Bombay.

OTARD, DUPUY & Co.

THIS very old Cognac House have arranged to consign their well known Brandies solely to our care in India; they are just now shipping two qualities—V. S. O. P. and O. P. Cognac, the former (of great age) we are able to offer at Rs. 52 per Case, and the latter at Rs. 26 per Case of 1 doz. Bottles.

Connoisseurs of Cognac should look at our friends' consignments and give them a trial. The V. S. O. P. is an excellent Liqueur Cognac.

CUTLER, PALMER & Co.,
AGENTS,
RAMPART ROW.

EXAMPLES OF THE COST

OF ASSURANCE TO A MAN AGED 30 NEXT BIRTHDAY.

Rs. 10,000 payable at death would cost at the rate of—

Rs. 26-13-4	per mensem	(a) If premiums are payable for whole of life; or
Rs. 35-1-4	"	(b) If premiums are limited to 20 years; or
Rs. 41-8-0	"	(c) If premiums are limited to 15 years; or
Rs. 45-13-4	"	(d) If the Sum Assured is made payable at age 50, or at death if previous.

AFTER being three years in force, each year's payment of premium under *b*, *c*, *d* secures proportionate part of Sum Assured as explained in Prospectus. For instance, after five years a man Assured under plan *b* would be entitled to a *Free* Paid-up Policy for 5/20ths of Sum Assured, *viz.*, Rs. 2,500, should he wish to discontinue future payments.

THE same provisions, if commenced at age 40 n. b., would cost respectively (*a*) Rs. 34-9-4, (*b*) Rs. 41-14-8, (*c*) Rs. 48-5-4, (*d*) Rs. 91-2-8 per mensem.

F. A. PREVOST,
Acting Secretary, STANDARD Life Office.

N.B.—The Standard Company's Indian Rates have been recently reduced.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
No. 4, FORBES & MEDOWS STREETS, FORT.

Under instructions from H. A. Acworth, Esq., C.S., the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Municipal Depot, at Bellasis Bridge, THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th inst., at 2 p.m.—
Empty kerosine oil cases and tins.

SALE OF A COCOANUT OART AT GOPI TANK ROAD

THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 6th June, 1893, at 4 p.m. Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, by order of the mortgagee Rajaram Madhavrao Moray, and on account and risk of the mortgagors Eshwadabai, widow of Mahadoo Manajee Bhatker, Babajee Mahadoo Bhatker, and Vithoo Mahadoo Bhatker, the undermentioned property:—

All that piece or parcel of land or cocoanut oart, called or known by the name of Massick, situate at Gopi Tank Road, in the registration sub-district of Bombay, and assessed by the Collector of Pension and Tax Land under Collector's old No. 159, Collector's new No. 3773, old Survey No. 231, new Survey No. 1-1190, containing by admeasurement three thousand five hundred and one square yards or there abouts, and assessed by the Municipal Assesser under G. Ward No. 4890, street No. 218, and bounded as follows:—On the east, west, and south by the oart of Cullianjee Shivjee, on the north partly by the oart of the said Cullianjee Shivjee and partly by the oart of Dayal Hirjee, and formerly and now occupied by the said mortgagors.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Jamsetjee Cursetjee Cama, Esq., Solicitor to the mortgagee, or to the undersigned.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Bombay, June 6, 1893.

FORMS OF POWER of ATTORNEY neatly printed. Price 4 annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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PHIPSON AND Co., Bombay, are now supplying 165 Military Messes and 47 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES from the following well-known Houses:—

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CAPITAL IN RESERVE ....Rs. 3,70,000
ACCUMULATED RESERVES......Rs. 5,96,500

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(By order of the Board)
P. A. CHURCHWARD,
Offg. Manager.
Bombay, 2nd January, 1893.

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Reserve Fund..................................$ 36,00,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.........$ 100,00,000

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The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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UNCALLED CAPITAL £1,750,000

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3½ " " " 4 "
4 " " " 6 "
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A. F. SIMPSON,
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(INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER, 1889.)

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of the Blood, whether the after-effect of Contagious Disease, hereditary taint, or foul matter of any description, are positively carried out of the system by taking "CLARKE'S WORLD-FAMED BLOOD MIXTURE," the great Blood Purifier and Restorer. For cleansing and clearing the Blood from all impurities it cannot be too highly recommended. For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, it is a never-failing and permanent Cure. It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains for it removes the *cause* from the blood and bones. To be had of Chemists, &c., everywhere at 2s. 9d. and 11s. per bottles Thousands of Testimonials.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex (acquired or constitutional) Gravel and Pains in the Back. Guaranteed free from Mercury. Sold in Boxes, 4s. 6d. each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World. Proprietors: THE LINCOLN AND MIDLAND COUNTIES DRUG COMPANY, Lincoln, England.

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AND
BOMBAY DIRECTORY
FOR
1893.

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While recording the advance that has been made in the commerce and manufacturing industry of Bombay the GUIDE gives a comprehensive account of the numerous charitable institutions of the different communities, and accurate and detailed descriptions of many public buildings which have been completed during the year.

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BOMBAY DIRECTORY

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Per Tin Box of 100 Cigarettes.

NON PLUS ULTRA.	Rs. a.	FIRST QUALITY.	Rs. a.
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		" 6 Largest........................	5 8

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PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, GOUT, RHEUMATISM, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS, AND BLADDER, STRICTURE, &c.

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Are a safe and speedy Remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organ, generally, which too frequently harass the sufferer over the best years of life, and end only in an agonising death. For weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, and promote the functions of the kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful Patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages, 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

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PILULÆ VITÆ, OR
VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS.

The most wonderful Pills in the world for Indigestion, Billiousness, and all Disorders of the Liver, Stomach and Bowels. Their action is mild yet effectual; they do not gripe or purge, and for habitual costiveness, loss of appetite, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, wind, indigestion, sick headache, furred tongue, unpleasant taste in the mouth on rising in the morning, sallowness, scurvy, pimples, blotches, boils, &c., they are of unexampled efficacy; and being prepared solely from the vegetable kingdom, may be taken by the most delicate of *either sex*, equally with the robust, merely regulating the dose according to the printed directions accompanying each box.

Those who are subject to occasional attacks of Biliousness instead of resorting to the old-fashioned blue pill and nauseous black draught, will do well to keep a box of these Pills by them and never leave home without them: an attack may thus be nipped in the bud by taking a dose or two, which, if allowed to run its course for a few days, would probably almost completely prostrate its unhappy victim. Sold in boxes at 1s. 1½d., 2s. 9d. and 4s. 6d.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTAE VITAE,
OR LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Debility, Spermatorrhœa, &c.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn-out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces owing to long residence in India, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty. In all cases of nervous and functional debility (arising from whatever cause), it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity.—Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. De Roos' Medicines are sold by all the Principal Chemists and Merchants in India. Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sale of extra profit.

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IMPORTANT
TO SUFFERERS FROM NERVOUS EXHAUSTION.

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COMPLETELY RESTORE PHYSICAL VIGOUR, MENTAL ACTIVITY, AND BUSINESS CAPACITY.

THEY CONTAIN THE PHOSPHORUS IN THE LUMINOUS STATE, THE ONLY CONDITION THAT IS SAFE AND CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION.

THE ONLY REALLY EFFECTUAL REMEDIES
FOR ALL FORMS OF
WANT OF NERVE POWER,
ARISING FROM
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Taken with great advantage as a direct nutrient to brain "nerve" tissue in all cases of Loss of Power, arising from Excessive Activity of the Nervous system. They contain the usual dose of unoxidized Phosphorus. Invaluable in Neuralgia, and cases of Extreme Exhaustion.

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(Containing Phosphorus, Iron, Quinine and Strychnine).

This combination of Nerve Tonics has a very large application. It is most efficacious in all disorders characterised by impoverished blood and diminished nerve power, especially in that low condition of general health induced by dissipation and excesses of various kinds, in which state Iron and Phosphorus are needed. In Constitutional Syphilis it has a high remedial value by stimulating regenerative power. It is exceedingly energising and strength-giving as a tonic for convalescents recovering from fever and other exhausting diseases.

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PHOSPHORUS, IRON AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 1.

Given with highly beneficial effect in Anæmia, Sciatica and all Neuralgic and debilitating diseases.

PHOSPHORUS, QUININE AND NUX VOMICA PILLS, No. 4.

A valuable tonic, the use of which will be gathered from what has been said of the preceding Formulae, Nos. 3 and 6. For a similar combination with Iron, see No. 9.

PHOSPHORUS AND CANTHARIDES PILLS, No. 20.

This pill produces *no irritation* of the gasrot intestinal mucous membrane, but operates as a gentle stimulant to the genito urinal organs. It is especially useful in premature failure of power, induced by passive discharges due to debility. It is useful also as a stimulating emmenagogue in obstinate cases of *Amenorrhœa Leucorrhœa*, and *Atony of the Uterus*. Formula 30 is the same pill with the addition of Iron, and is most suitable as a tonic for *feeble, anæmic* females.

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This Pill is made from the *True* Damiana Plant, which is a valuable aid to Phosporus when required as a remedy for impotence. No. 36 contains Nux Vomica in addition, and for some cases is a more suitable preparation.

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CAPITAL—£3,000,000.

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POLICIES COVERING RISK on MERCHANDISE BUILDINGS, SPINNING MILLS, COTTON and JUTE PRESSES, SHOPS, BUNGALOWS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, HOTELS and CLUBS, both in BOMBAY and in the MOFUSSIL, granted on most favorable Terms. COALS on the BUNDERS and KEROSINE OIL also covered.

Fire Premium for 1875 ....£742,553
" 1880 ....£833,078
" 1885 ....£966,107
" 1891 ....£1,807,080

NATIVE LIVES ASSURED AT EUROPEAN RATES.

LARGE REDUCTION IN RATES.

POLICIES granted by the Undersigned without reference to head Office on APPROVED LIVES. MILITARY LIVES in CIVIL EMPLOY have extra Premium returned. ENDOWMENT ASSURANCES payable at Fixed Periods on Adults and Children on very Favourable Terms. LAST REVERSIONARY BONUS 7½ Per Cent. REDUCTION to EUROPEAN RATES when Assured leave either Alexandria or Port Said.

ACCUMULATED LIFE AND ANNUITY FUNDS now amount to............{ £4,546,577
TOTAL ACCUMULATED FUNDS...£7,894,357

GROWTH OF FUNDS.

1881 ....£4,673,399 | 1891 ....£7,894,357
1886 ....£5,672,041 |
Increase of Funds in 10 years £3,221,058

THOMAS H. MOORE & Co.,
Agents, Royal Insurance Company.
Hummum Street.

FIRE INSURANCE.

		Exclusive Reserve Fund.
The NORTHERN ASSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	£	3,000,000
The GENERAL INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND.,	"	3,000,000
The TRANSATLANTIC FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	M	6,000,000
The NORTH GERMAN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	7,500,000
The HAMBURG-BREMEN FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	6,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., of 1877, CAPITAL	"	2,600,000
The BALOISE FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Frs	10,000,000
The BATAVIA FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The FIRE INSURANCE Co., "INSULINDE," CAPITAL............	"	1,000,000

MARINE INSURANCE.

The GENERAL MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL, inclg. RESERVE FUND	£	3,000,000
The NEW SWISS-LLOYD TRANSPORT INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	Frs	4,000,000
The BATAVIA MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	Fl	3,000,000
The SAMARANG MARINE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL	"	2,000,000
The NETHERLANDS-INDIA SEA & FIRE INSURANCE Co., CAPITAL.	"	2,250,000
The BAVARIAN LLOYD MARINE INSURANCE Co., Ld., CAPITAL ...	M	4,000,000

The FIRE and MARINE INSURANCE in the above Companies apply to the UNDERSIGNED, who can offer all FACILITIES and most FAVOURABLE TERMS. Rates and other particulars can be obtained on application.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Agents.

COST PRICE LIFE ASSURANCE.

Before deciding in what Company to insure your life send for Prospectus and all particulars of the different systems granted by the Oriental Life Assurance Co.: its "New Plan," Endowment Schemes, etc.
BEAR IN MIND THAT A

Rs. 5,000 Policy

CAN BE SECURED IN THE

ORIENTAL LIFE OFFICE

At the following rates per month, under the Co.'s "New Plan" System:—

At age 20 next birthday	....	Rs.	7 7 0
At age 25	do.	"	8 5 0
At age 30	do.	"	9 7 0
At age 35	do.	"	10 14 0
At age 40	do.	"	12 11 0
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INTERMEDIATE AGES AND LARGER OR SMALLER AMOUNTS AT PROPORTIONATE RATES.

FUNDS IN GOVERNMENT PAPER ONLY.

Liberal Surrender Values (after only one year's payment): No fines for reviving clapsed Policies and every modern improvement in Life Assurance granted.

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Oriental Life Office, Albert Building, Bombay,
or any Local Agent throughout India.

THREE IMPORTANT ADVANTAGES
OFFERED BY THE
UNIVERSAL LIFE OFFICE.

SECURITY.—The Universal has a larger proportion of Funds to the Assurances in force than any other Life Office doing business in India.

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ECONOMY.—Policy-holders receive the full value of every Premium paid, the interest on the Society's Investments being sufficient to pay all expenses, including Dividend to Shareholders nearly twice over.

Risks accepted on First-Class Native Lives.
Claims settled immediately on Proof of Death.
Please apply to

Messrs. KING, KING & CO.,
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Bombay.

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BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.					
Bank of Bombay	20,000	Rs. 500	Rs. all	Rs. 10 pr. ct.	Rs. 1,090
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	1,050
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	9 pr. ct.	980
EXCHANGE BANKS.					
Agra	100,000	£10	all	5 pr. ct.	80
Charter Bank	40,000	£20	£20	7 pr. ct.	£20
Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation	80,000	$125	all	£1	£35
National Bank of India	40,000	£25	£12½	6 pr. ct.	25xd

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-Yearly Divd.	Cash Rate.
Ahmedabad	600	1,500	1,000	90	1,400
Alliance	1,500	00	all	Rs. 25	520
Anglo-Indian	1,345		100	5	80
Bellary S & W Co, Ld. (Bellary)	871	1	all	9 per ct.	30
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	30	615
Bombay Cotton Manfg. Co.	600	500	500	20	375
Bombay National Manfg. Co., Ld.	500	1,000	1,000	...	320
Britannia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	400
Central India	1,000	500	500	Rs. 30	1,050
China Mills Co. Ld.	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	510
City of Bombay Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	1,010
Connaught Mills	600	500	500	10 pr. ct	730
Colaba Land & Mill	4,000	700		Rs. 15	635
Coorla Mills	800	1,000	1,	Rs. 40	415
Doral Mills Co., Ld.	5,608	100	100	50	440
David Mill	1,400	500	500	Rs. 15	405
Dhun Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	600
Empress	2,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	640
Framjee Petit	1,250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 25	515
Hindustan	875	1,000	1,000	Rs. 3	661xd
Hingunghat Mill	700	500	500	40	660
Howard and Bulloughs	1,500	500	500	25 Rs. 50	680
Hyderabad	700	1,000	1,000	...	1,140
Imperial Cotton	900	500	500	...	410
Indian Manfg.	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,110
James Greaves	1,100	500	500	10 pr. ct.	650
Jaffer Alli	600	500	500	Nil	340
Jamshed Manufacturing Co.	1,800	250	250	12	195
Jewraz Baloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	35	845x
Jubilee Mills Co., Ld	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	500x
Khandeish	750	1,000	1,000	30	730
Khangaum Manfg. Co.	400	250	250	Nil	725
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	540
Leopold	3,500	100	100	15 pr. ct.	179
Lord Reay Mfg	445	1,000	1,000	35	550
Lukmidas Spinning & Weaving Co	1,000	1,000	1,000	50	1,012½
Madras United	350	1,000	1,000	Rs. 100	2,400xd
Mahaluxmee	600	1,000	1,000	Nil	480
Mahboob Shah Mills (Gulburga)	2,400	500	500	15 pr. ct	4,757
Manockjee Petit	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,620
Mazagon	5,000	0	250	6	152½
Morarji Gouldas	1,050	1,000	1,000	70	1,900
Maharaja Mysore S & M Co.	4,50	100	100	12 ? g.d	105
Madura Mills	7,779	100	100	Nil.	par
National	500	1,000	1,000	Nil.	150
New Great Eastern	1,400	1,000	1,000	Rs. 20	440
Oriental	5,725	625	625	Rs. 15	415
Presidency Mills Co (Ld.)	743	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,250
Queen Mills	800	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	605
Ripon Mills	600	1,000	1,000	R 40	950
Sassoon	1,500	1,000	1,000	5	1,400
Sholapore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	0	1,300
Soonderdas	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	575xd
Southern India	1,000	500	500	Nil	220
Southern Mahratta	1,212	250	250	12½	325
Sun Mills, Ld.	1,380	250	250	12½	210
Star of India	1,000	1,000	1000	20	400
Swadeshi Mills	475	500	500	Rs. 15	487½
Union Spinning and Manufacturing Co.	900	1,000	1,00	50	550
Venishunker Lukhmishunker C. Mill Co Ld.	900	500	900	15	500
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	1,000	25	370
Western India	1,200	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	660
Wadia Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	...	700
Union Mills, Ld	900	1,000	1,000	...	580

MISCELLANEOUS.

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rate.
Alcock Ashdown	1,000 750	200 50	200 150	10 7½	270 190
Back Bay Baths	500	50	50	12	40
Badham Pile	5,000	100	100	10	93
Bapty Brothers	6,625	200	185	18	42
Berar Oil Mills Co., Limited	1,250	100	all	Nil.	100nom
Bombay Fire Insurance	600	2,500	1,000	75	1,100
Bombay & Burma Trading Corporation	1,000	2,500	1,500	270	4,325
Do. New Issue	500	375	625	67½	1090
Bombay Ice Mfg. Co., Ld.	1,250	100	100	ex-div 2	78xd
Bombay Land and Building Co., Ld.	400	500	500	3 pr. ct.	630
Bombay Flour Mill	1,000	500	500	Rs. 25	865xd
Deccan Ice Co.	1,170	100	100	4 pr. ct.	15
Deccan Paper Mills	1,000		500	5 pr. ct.	300
Delhi and Northern India Flour Mills	1,500	200	200	Rs. 14	165
Geyer & Co., Ld.	500	100	70	...	70 nom
Indian Guarantee Surety Ship Assn	5,000	100	10	10 pr.ct.	16½
John Roberts & Co.	1,500	100	100	10 pr.ct.	125
Kemp & Co.	4,000	200	175	div 23½	316
Kurrachee Landing	500	500	300	30	190
Maharanee Ice Manufacturing Co.	3,500	100	100	Nil.	3
Marcks & Co., Ld.	,000	100	100	Rs. 10	95
Napier Hotel Co	2,000	100	100	9 pr.ct.	50
Napier Foundry	1,000	100	200	...	6
Oriental Govt. Security Life Insurance	5,000	200	50	12 pr. ct.	200xd
Oriental Loan	5,000	20	20	8 pr. ct.	15
Phillips & Co., Ld.	4,000	100	100	6 pr. ct.	90
Port Canning Co.	6,800	1,000	1,000	20	455
Prince of Wales Fire In.	250	8 000	1,000	N dvd.	2,350
Royal Flour Mills	2,500	100	100	...	11
Soundy & Co.	1,000	100	100	9	55
Southwell and Austin, Ld. Ord.	1,000	100	100	5 pr. ct.	In Lqdn
Do. Prf.	1,000	100	100	10 pr. ct.	121
Treacher & Co.	2,000	500	all	60	905
Thacker & Co.	1,500	100	100	10	55
Telephone Co.	9,200	25	25		18½Exd

PRESS COMPANIES

Names.	Shares.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Yearly.	Rs
Akbar	200	1,250	1,250	75	1,20
Albert Ginning Co	160	500	all		457
Albert (Kurrachee)	200	1,000	1,100	18 pr. ct.	945 205
Apollo	750	2,500	2,200	90	300
Bellary	167	1,000	1,000	Nil.40	320
Bhownugger City Press & Manfg Co, Ld	550	250	250	..	300
Bombay Cotton	1,000	125	125	Rs. 10	110
Breul's Cawnpore Press Co. Ld.	600	200	200		120
Broach City Press Co.,Ld.	600	200	all	16	230 240
Colaba	500	1,880	1,880	20	265
East India	350	1,000	1,000	45 dvd	1,350
English Press and Manfg.	400	250	...	130	125
Fort	515	2,500	2,50	Rs. 35	1,225
French	300	500	all	100	480
Harvey and Sabapathy	450	500	500	50	47
Hingoli Press Co., Ld.	750	400	all	50	100
Khangaum	240	450	450	32½	365
Mahmadpura Cotton G. and P. Co., Ld.	300	500	500	63	85
Mercantile	1,000	125	125	7½ pr. ct	117½
Mofussil Co.	3,125	400	400	Rs. 40	425
Mummar M.	1,000	250	all	Rs. 32½	290
New Berar	1,200	500	500	Rs. 55	595
New Indian	4,000	125	125	Rs. 1	117½
Prince of Wales	100	500	500	Rs25dv	405
Sabapathy (Bellary)	500	500	75	20	480
Sassoon	300	500	500	20	500
Sind and Punjab Co.	100	1,000	.00	25	1,600
Sind	400	2,000	750	35	500 w d
Sorab Woollen Mills	1 200	250	250	35	201
Surat City Press Co., Ld.	375	200	all	75	235
Volkart	...	1,000	180	Rs. 100	925

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

English Bar Gold	Rs.	26-2
China Leaf	,,	25-14 Nominal.
Pekin, Bar Gold old	,,	25-5
Do. do. new	,,	25-2 ,,
Australia do.	,,	25-14
Bombay do.	,,	25-14
English Sovereigns	,,	16-8
Do. Dragons	,,	16-7
Bar Silver 17 Betterness	,,	108-8
Do. 17½ do.	,,	108-11
Carolus Dollars	,,	298 Nominal.
Mexican do.	,,	233 ,,
Five-Francs	,,	321 ,,

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Missionary Union Address by Rev. W. L. Nanson, St. Peter's Boys' Schoolroom, Mazagon, on the Aboriginal Tribes of Australia, 8-30 p.m.
Music at the Yacht Club, 6 p.m.
Willard Opera Company, Gaiety Theatre, 9 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Wildcroft (s), from Samarang; Thibet (s), Hongkong; Kapurthala (s), Karachi; and Waraha (s), Calcutta.

POLO.—There will be a game of polo this evening, at 5-15 p.m.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA.—There will be a game of hockey this evening, at 5-30, on the Cooperage.

VICTORIA DOCK.—The s. s. Verax entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Thibet and Horsley Tower yesterday; and the s. s. Malacca left it on Sunday.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Kaveri, Taif, and Satrunjee entered the dock on Sunday, and the s. s. Calder and Wildcroft yesterday; and the s. s. Aldgate left it on Sunday.

THEFT OF SILVER ANKLETS.—Chunilal Motee, a jeweller, residing at Shaik Memon Street, reports the theft of three silver anklets, of the value of Rs. 175 from a cupboard in his room.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE PRINCES.—Appa Saheb, Chief of Jamkhandi, with twenty followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and is puting up at Tardeo Road.—The Nawab of Junaghur, with seven followers, arrived in Bombay on Sunday, and has taken up his residence, at Pedder Road.

FALL FROM A WEATHER-BOARD.—Luximon Govind, a labourer, was, on Sunday last, removed to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, suffering from a wound on his head and a fracture of his legs, caused by his having accidentally fallen from a weather-board over a window of a house, in Cavel Street.

DELIRIOUS FROM FEVER.—Sakarlal Keshavram, aged twenty-eight years, residing at Kalbadevi Road, jumped into a well, in the Baboolnath compound, on Sunday morning, while he was in a delirious state from fever. He was taken out alive by a mill-hand, named Yessoo Balloo, and was sent to the J. J. Hospital for treatment, and afterwards made over to his relatives.

THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Mahomedkhan Bahadoorkhan, a Veterinary Surgeon, residing in a room on the ground floor of a chawl, at Arthur Road, reports to the police, that while he was asleep in his room with the door open, on the night of the 3rd instant, some one entered and stole from his coat pocket currency notes and a silver watch, of the collective value of Rs. 86.

MISSING PERSONS.—Rahim Parpia, residing at Nishandarapada, reports to the police, that his son Mahomed Rahim, aged thirty years, of weak intellect, left home, at 6 a.m., on the 2nd instant, and has not since returned.—Kishna Sakaram, a Bhundari, reports to the police that his grandfather, named Mahadeo Bhowanji, aged eighty years, and deranged in his mind, has been missing from home, since Sunday last.

ANCHORING VESSELS WITHOUT LIGHTS.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Mr. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, sentenced Edroos Sooleman and three other boatmen to pay a fine of Rs. 15 each, for anchoring their boats in the harbour without lights. On Saturday night the accused did not show any light on their vessels, and they were warned by the police, but as they did not heed to the warning they were prosecuted.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The following programme will be played at the Yacht Club by the Band of the 5th Bombay L. I., to-day, at 6 p.m.

Lancers	Haddon Hall	P Bucalossi.
Overture	Il conte D'Essex	Mercadante.
Gavotte	Pizzicato	Watson.
Selection	Genevieve de Brabant	Offenbach.
Song	Mona (Cornet Solo)	Adams.
Valse	Fantaisie	C Coote.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

HOSPITAL FLOWER MISSION.—Friends, Native and European, of the above Mission who have gardens, are earnestly requested to send cut flowers to the under-mentioned ladies nearest their vicinity, viz.:—On Monday mornings to Mrs. Davey, Government Telegraph Office, Esplanade; on Tuesday mornings to Mrs. George Ttill, Middle Colaba; on Wednesday mornings to Miss Bapty, Pedder Road, Cumballa Hill; on Thursday mornings to Miss Pilcher, Victoria Road, Byculla; on Friday mornings to Miss Crittall, C.M.S., "The Lodge" Girgaum; for distribution in the European General, Cama, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, and Military Hospitals, and the Lunatic Asylum.

ALLEGED THEFT OF CURRENCY NOTES.—Goolam Hoosain Shaik Abdoola, an old postal peon, doing duty in the Oomerkady Post Office, reports to the police the theft of currency notes, consisting of tens and fives, of the collective value of Rs. 175, from his leather bag, which was open and placed by him on the delivery table in the centre of the post office between 12 and 1 p.m. on Sunday. From inquiries made by the police it appears that the complainant after placing the bag on the table went into a sideroom and laid himself down for a quarter of an hour, and then came out, put some parcels, and Rs. 87-13 in cash into the bag, and left for Bhendy Bazaar to deliver the contents.

IGNORANCE OF LAW NO EXCUSE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Abdul Issack was charged before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with having in his possession about five tolas of opium without a permit from the Collector of Customs. The accused came to Bombay yesterday morning from Allahabad, and alighted at the Victoria Terminus, where an opium inspector searched his luggage on suspicion, and found the above-mentioned quantity of opium in his possession. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge, adding that he was a stranger in Bombay, and was quite ignorant of the Abkari rules and regulations. He was an opium-eater and the opium was for his own consumption and not for sale. The Magistrate convicted the accused, and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 5,

A DISHONEST COOLIE.—At the Esplanade Police Court yesterday, Superintendent Grennan charged Sittaram Tookaram, a coolie, before Mr. W. Webb, Third Presidency Magistrate, with criminal breach of trust, in respect of property, valued at Rs. 40, belonging to three different complainants. The complainants engaged the accused as a coolie and asked him to take certain articles to their places. The accused, however, did not deliver the articles, entrusted to his charge, to the complainants but sold them to a Marwaree, and misappropriated the proceeds to his own use. The matter was reported to the police, who arrested the accused and traced the articles to the Marwaree to whom the accused had sold them. The Magistrate convicted the accused and sentenced him to an accumulated term of eighteen months' rigorous imprisonment.

THE BEALE MEMORIAL FUND.

THE following donations have been paid up to the 5th instant for the "Beale Memorial Fund":—

	Rs.	a.	p.
Mr. Bhandare	10	0	0
Miss Crommelin	10	0	0
Rev. A. Yorke Brown	5	0	0
Rev. T. Corfield	5	0	0
Mr. W. H. Hussey	30	0	0
Rev. C. Gilder	5	0	0
Rev. H. C. Carlyon	10	0	0
Mr. F. C. Brewin	50	0	0
Mr. H. Sibbald	5	0	0
Rev. A. Margoschis	25	0	0
Rev. O. T. Watkins	10	0	0
The Hon. Mr. Justice Candy	25	0	0
Mr. T. Bromley	100	0	0
Rev. A. Inman	20	0	0
Rev. J. Taylor	10	0	0
Rev. John Ellis	25	0	0
Mr. T Isaac	20	0	0
Rev. A. C. Seal	10	0	0
Rev. Alfred Britten	50	0	0
Miss M. Beale	33	11	9
Miss M. H. Beale	82	0	0
Rev. A. E. Taylor	10	0	0
St. Thomas' Ward, C.B.S.	50	0	0
Offertory, All Saints' Church, Malabar Hill	50	0	9
Offertory, St. Peter's Church, Mazagon	244	3	5
Total Rs.	894	15	2

THE Warren Hastings, the new Indian Marine ship, will not leave England for some considerable time, as Captain Hext will first make a thorough examination of the vessel.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere at 1s. 1½d. per bottle.

THE ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A GHARIWALLA.

AT the Girgaum Police Court yesterday, before Mr. Hamilton, Second Presidency Magistrate, Mr. Henry J. R. Hemming again appeared to answer the charge of causing grievous hurt to Khundoo Gangaji, a victoria-driver, on the 29th of April last.

In the beginning Mr. Hemming asked his Worship to order the police to stand away from the complainant, so that they might not communicate with him. He said that he had a reason for making that application.

His Worship ordered the policemen, who were standing near the complainant, to stand on one side.

The complainant, on being further cross-examined by Mr. Hemming, said: I do not know this gentleman (pointing to Mr. Kapadia, barrister). I have never seen him before. I have never engaged Mr. Kapadia, barrister. This is not the paper which I have signed. The paper which I have signed is thicker than this.

If Mr. Kapadia says you did engage him and gave him the instruction to withdraw the case against me, would that be untrue?—How can I tell you whether it is true or not.

Mr. Hemming: I ask your Honour to tell the witness to answer the question directly.

His Worship: The witness says that he never signed the paper.

The witness, continuing, said: I do not know this gentleman, Mr. Munchershaw Dadabhoy Burjorji Wadia. I have never seen him before.

Was not Mr. Wadia present when you signed this paper?—No, he was not present.

Was not a third person present there?—I saw a Pathan there. I do not know him. He came there to pay me money.

How much?—Fifty rupees. I have not got Rs. 150.

Last time when you told your own story, you said "you gave me a kick, and I fell downstairs"; do you allege anything more or only kicking?—Only kicking.

Then I did not touch you with my hand, is that it?—You did touch me with your hand; you pushed me. First I was kicked and then pushed. You came down four or five steps to ask for my buckle, and then you kicked me. When you kicked me I was about to fall down, but I would not have fallen if I had not been pushed.

Last time you said that I came down a step and now you say I came down four or five steps which is correct?—I am sick, and I can not answer that question now.

Mr. Hemming: Do you wish to postpone the case?

Witness: I leave the matter in the hand of the *sircar*.

Mr. Hemming then, in explaining the matter to the Court, said that he asked the complainant to show him his badge. The complainant went to his gharry and when he was returning towards the steps, Mr. Hemming went downstairs, and as soon as the complainant came within his reach, he caught him by the shoulder, and said "*chalo*."

His Worship: Then you pushed him down?

Mr. Hemming: I did not push him, I said "*chalo*."

His Worship: Was there any resistance on the part of the complainant?

Mr. Hemming: There was no resistance. I only caught him by the shoulder and said "*chalo*," and he fell down. He fell down close upon the bottom step and between the ghary. The police have charged me with causing grievious hurt to the complainant.

His Worship: Did you use any violence against the accused?

Mr. Hemming: I have not used the slightest violence.

His Worship: It cannot be called grievous hurt. The police generally put that charge when a bone is fractured, but that charge is often altered by the court.

Mr. Hemming said that he wished to call his sister as a witness to contradict the evidence given by the complainant. He said that if the complainant had been allowed to make his own statement without any pressure the matter would not have come to the present stage at all, but inasmuch as the matter did come before the Court in this shape, it should be cleared up. He said that the report of the case published under the heading of a "case against Mr. Hemming," in the local dailies had been grossly unfair. He sent a correction to the *Times of India* and the *Bombay Gazette*. The *Times of India* inserted the correction, but the *Bombay Gazette* refused to insert it. The action of the editor was the outcome of the Rajabai Tower case. He said that he put in two or three contradictions which the paper carefully refused to put in. The matter was exceedingly disagreeable to Mr. Hemming, but he could not help making such remarks.

The witness, continuing, said: I was on the second step from the top when I showed you my buckle. I did not say on the last occasion that I showed my buckle when I was on the last step. I was then in pain, and I might have said so.

Now you say that you were kicked on the buttock?—Yes.

And you were standing with your back to me at the time?—Yes.

Were you kicked very hard?—Yes.

Did you show that to the doctor?—Yes.

Are you going to call that doctor to give evidence?—How can I say that?

Where was the buckle when you were kicked?—It was then round my waist.

Who took it off your waist?—When I was taken to the hospital, my groom removed it.

Then it was never taken off until you got into the hospital?—No.

It is not a fact that you had no buckle at the time—I had that buckle. When the doctor put a bandage on it was removed. At the time you kicked me I was on the top of the steps.

You represent that you fell down with great violence?—Yes. I fell down from the top of the steps.

Then how do you account for having not struck against the carriage which was about three feet away?—I fell down and my feet reached to the carriage.

What injuries did you point out to the hospital doctor?—I pointed out two injuries on my body.

You did not get your head broken?—No.

Your face damaged?—No.

Nor your arms injured? No.

No marks of injury on your nose?—No.

Were you told to go away?—Yes.

At this stage Mr. Hemming concluded the cross-examination of the complainant when Mr. McDermott asked his Worship to allow him to ask a few questions to witness through the court.

Mr. Hemming opposed the application and asked the court in what capacity Mr. McDermott was to be allowed to put questions to the witness.

His Worship disallowed Mr. McDermott's application.

Mr. McDermott said that Mr. Hemming's *malli*, a most material witness for the prosecution, was summoned to attend the court on that day, but he did not turn up. Mr. Hemming's butler was also summoned to attend the court but he did not put in an appearance.

His Worship: Why did you not get a warrant against them.

Mr. McDermott said that on the last occasion he thought that the case was to be settled, and so he did not think it necessary to get a warrant against them. A *Jamadar* was sent to inform the witnesses that the case was fixed on that day, but neither of them turned up. He said that he also sent Inspector Saunderson to measure the steps of Mr. Hemming's bungalow.

Mr. Hemming said that no *jamadar* had asked his *mali* to attend the court. He asked why Mr. McDermott suggested that the *mali* was a most material witness?

Mr. McDermott said that he was merely acting under the practice and discharging his public duty, and Mr. Hemming said that he had not the slightest wish to keep the witnesses away. He had not even spoken to them.

His Worship: The men have to be brought under a warrant to-day

Mr. Hemming said that Mr. McDermott himself stated to him in the beginning that these men knew nothing about the matter.

Mr. McDermott said that he could not overlook the matter when he said that the man's legs have been fractured. When the injured man was being driven in the victoria, he was crying and calling out "sepoy, sepoy." A sepoy responded to the call of the injured man, the driver did not stop the carriage, ultimately a Municipal lamp-lighter pursued the victoria, and after taking down the number of the conveyance, reported the matter to a havaldar of the section, who communicated it to his superior officer.

Mr. Hemming said that he heard this statement for the first time from Mr. MacDermott. It would be most unfair if the statement was reported, but he thought that it would be most creditably reported as it came out from Mr. MacDermott's mouth, while what Mr. Hemming would say on the contrary would not be reported. Mr. MacDermott was very anxious to press this matter very zealously. If he had not shown so much anxiety, the matter would have come to an end.

Mr. MacDermott said that he had not the slightest ill-feeling against Mr. Hemming, but on the contrary he deeply sympathised with him. He had to perform his duties, and it must not be understood that he was importing any improper feeling into the case. He said that he wanted to have those two men to give their evidence.

His Worship asked Mr. Hemming whether he would produce the men.

Mr. Hemming replied that he could not undertake to do so.

His Worship said that it would be much better if Mr. Hemming would bring them, otherwise he (the Magistrate) would have to bring them under a warrant.

Mr. Hemming said that he would do his best to bring them into Court next time. Mr. Hemming then asked the Court to take the evidence of Dr. Barry and Dr. Gallaghar, as he desired to cross-examine them.

Mr. Ardesir Bomonji Kapadia, barister-at-law, on being examined by Mr. Hemming, said that he was instructed by the complainant to withdraw the case. He saw the complainant in the J. J. Hospital in the presence of Mr. Wadia and a Mahomedan, named Ahmedkhan. There were also a police constable and some policemen standing behind the complainant at the time in the hospital. Mr. Wadia or the Mahomedan handed over to the witness a written instruction. The witness took the instruction, and asked the complainant whether it was signed by him. He replied "yes." The witness then asked the complainant whether he was going to withdraw the case, and he replied "yes." The witness would not have appeared in the case unless he had received a special instruction to withdraw the case. Witness did not ask the complainant why he was going to withdraw the case.

Inspector William Sanderson was then examined. He said that he went to Mr. Hemming's bungalow to measure the steps. Mr. Hemming pointed out the steps. There was altogether ten steps including the top. The total height from the ground to the top was five feet. The breadth of the bottom steps was eight feet nine and a-half inches, while that of the top steps was five feet. The width of the steps was ten inches and a-half and their depth was six inches.

The case was then adjourned until Thursday next, at 3 p.m.

THE OFFICIAL FORECAST OF THE MONSOON.

THE usual forecast of the monsoon, dated Simla, June 1st, has been issued. Mr. Eliot says:—"The present year is the third of a series of years characterised by very abnormal and marked meteorological features. Conditions have been very unusual in character during the past winter and spring in Central Asia and a large portion of Europe, and it would hence appear possible that the abnormal conditions of the present year in India may be a phase of the more general abnormal conditions over a large portion of the Northern Hemisphere, and not due to local peculiarities in the Indian monsoon area. Whether these have any general connection with the unusual solar intensity, as measured by the number of sun-spots of the past twelve months, is, as yet, a matter of conjecture. The peculiar features of the meteorology of the past five months in India are—(1) The unusual severity of the winter and the low temperature in the Himalayan hill districts and in Afghanistan in January, February, and March; (2) the excessive snowfall in these months in Baluchistan and the Himalayan region (more especially in Gharhwal and Kumaon), and perhaps in the Assam Himalayas; (3) the excessive rain in February and March over the whole of India, but more especially in certain districts where the rainfall is usually very small in amount in those months, *e. g.*, the Central Provinces and Deccan, and Southern India. The snow accumulation at the beginning of the winter was unusually small. Data establish that although the snowfall was very heavy in the outer ranges of the Himalayas and in Baluchistan, it was probably only normal in amount in Afganistan and on the interior ranges of the Himalayas, except perhaps in Kumaon and Garhwal. The cessation of heavy snowfall at the end of March has given practically normal pressure and temperature features in North-Western India in April and May. It is hence very probable that the snowfall during the past winter, and the present accumulation, is not such as will affect the rainfall of the south-west monsoon of 1893 to any large extent. The fact that pressure was in excess in the North-Western Provinces, and that temperature was in moderate defect at Ranikhet and Chakrata in April and May, supports the inference from the reports that snowfall was locally excessive in Kumaon. These local conditions may modify the rainfall in the Gangetic Plain and Punjab, but will have little influence on the general strength of the monsoon currents. It will probably determine the Bay current more to Burma and Bengal than usual, and the Bombay current more to the Central Provinces and Deccan, and less to Upper India than usual. The mean position of the trough of low pressure will probably be between Orissa and Central and Upper Sind, and the westward and central portions will be displaced to some distance south of their normal position. Conditions in India during the past cold and hot weather appear to indicate that the monsoon currents may probably be normal or slightly below their normal strength. On the other hand, the fact of their early advance, and information received up to date from ships, indicates that currents have set in strongly and steadily over Arakan and the Bay area. If, as appears probable, these conditions in the equatorial belt, which have determined the early advance of the monsoon currents in the last fortnight of May, continue, they will be much stronger and steadier than usual, It hence appears to be most probable that the currents will be at least of normal strength, and that there is a slight probability they may be stronger than usual. An early advance of the monsoon winds is almost invariably (in at least two cases out of three) followed by a short period of feeble monsoon winds in June, and then the permanent and strong advance on such occasions generally occurs in the second or third week of June. Assuming that the present conditions continue in the south of the sea areas, it is probable that this period will not be so prolonged as the period of weakness last June, after the first advance of the monsoon winds.

"The following is a statement of the chief inferences respecting the character of the monsoon rains of the present year from the known antecedent conditions; (1) Snowfall conditions in the Western Himalayas and Afghan mountains and the pressure conditions in India, are not unfavourable to the establishment of an early and strong monsoon on the Bombay Coast. It is probable that the early advance of monsoon winds at the end of May will be followed by a period of feeble monsoon winds and light rainfall for a short time, and that the monsoon will be established in full strength in the second or third week of June. It will probably withdraw earlier than usual from Upper India in September; (2) conditions are, on the whole, favourable for a strong monsoon in the Bay of Bengal. The first advance in the last week of May may be followed by a short period of weakness, but the rains will probably be fully established about the normal period in Bengal,; (3) pressure and other conditions are favourable in Bengal, and to a less extent in Burma. It is hence probable that Bengal and Assam will, as a whole, receive normal to abundant rain, and that the rainfall in Burma will be normal or in slight defect; (4) conditions are to some extent unfavourable in the North-Western Provinces and Punjab, in consequence of the excess of pressure in that area, and local conditions in the Kumaon Himalayas. The rainfall in the Gangetic Plain will probably be at least normal in Behar and the Eastern Districts of the North-Western Provinces and in slight to moderate defect in the Western Districts of the North-Western Provinces and the South-East Punjab; (5) conditions are slightly unfavourable in Rajputana and favourable in Central India; (6) conditions are favourable in the Central Provinces and North-Deccan, including Hyderabad, which will hence receive at least normal rainfall; (7) condititions in Southern India and the Carnatic are very difficult to forecast, as they depend chiefly upon the frequency of the breaks in the rains in Northern India. It appears to be on the whole probable that Madras, the Deccan, and Mysore will receive at least normal rain. There is also a slight probability, from known conditions, that the rainfall will be at least normal in amount in the Carnatic."

AT a meeting of the district board of Hooghly, on Tuesday last, the project of a tramway from Howrah to Sheakhala came up for sanction. The board resolved, after some discussion, to give a guarantee of four per cent. on the estimated outlay of five lakhs of rupees. The line will begin from Telkul-ghat, pass through Jonai, and end in the furthest extremity of Sheakhala. Two members of the board are to be amongst the committee of directors. The Howrah district board has already given a guarantee of four per cent. on the outlay to be incurred in the construction and working of that portion of the line which passes through Howrah.

IT has been decided, says the *Pioneer*, that it is not necessary to provide an escort for the British Agent at Yarkand. This looks to be a mistake, after the recent occurrence, in which Mr. Macartney was openly assaulted by Chinese soldiers. Full consideration has doubtless been given to the subject, though the question never arose, as suggested by the Lahore paper, of sending "an escort to the Pamirs" for the simple reason that there are no British officers in that region.

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THE WEATHER.

OBSERVATIONS TAKEN AT 8 A.M. ON MONDAY, THE 5TH OF JUNE, 1893.

1 The barometric readings are all corrected to Calcutta standard and reduced to the same temperature 32° and also to the sea level

2. The 2nd column under the head "Wind" gives the average motion of the air in miles per hour during the past 24 hours, and is obtained by dividing the total number of miles of wind registered by an anemometer during the previous 24 hours by 24.

3. The temperatures given in the table are of the air in the shade or in a small shed with open sides and a thatched or straw roof. The maximum (max.) and minimum (min.) temperatures are the highest and lowest temperatures during the 24 hours preceding 8 a.m.

4. The humidity is given as a percentage expressing the rates of the actual amount of moisture in the air to the amount required to saturate it.

Stations.	Barometer, 8 A.M.	Wind. Direction.	Wind. Rate per hour.	Temperature in Shade. Maximum of past 24 hours.	Temperature in Shade. Minimum of past 24 hours.	Humidity, 8 A.M.	Rainfall. Past 24 hours.	Rainfall. Since 1st November to date.	Rainfall. Variation, 1st November to date.
Delhi	29·576	W S W	7	105·0	83·6	28	..	0·40	+0·21
Agra	29·643	S W	7	107·5	85·4	28	..	—	−0·10
Cawnpore									
Allahabad	29·583	S S W	7	106·4	83·2	31	...	0·83	+0·67
Jhansi	29·637	N N W	4	106·0	88·7	31	...	1·19	+1·03
Jacobabad	29·615	S S E	7	113·2	82·6	41	..	..	...
Karachi	29·717	W S W	11	92·0	80·2	75	..	..	...
Ajmere	29·692	W	11	101·9	85·0	33	..	0·15	+0·09
Deesa	29·754	N W	9	104·9	80·7	61	..	...	−0·03
Ahmedabad	29·765	N W	3	102·3	80·6	59	...	...	...
Bhuj	29·750	W N W	15	98·0	75·4	60	...	...	...
Rajkot	29·774	W	11	100·9	74·7	59	...	...	−0·25
Veraval	29·797	Calm	6	86·8	81·2	74	...	...	...
Neemuch	29·728	S W	11	98·8	77·6	48	..	0·19	+0·09
Indore	29·748	W	5	98·0	74·6	65	..	0·17	−0·25
Saugor	29·665	W	5	100·4	76·6	43	..	0·21	+0·09
Jubbulpore	29·699	W	2	99·5	77·6	39	..	0·66	+0·26
Hoshangabad	29·706	W S W	2	97·4	78·6	60	..	0·98	+0·62
Khandwa	29·747	W N W	11	100·7	82·3	48	..	0·29	+0·01
Raipur	29·699	W S W	8	99·4	76·6	72	0·55	0·69	+0·15
Nagpur	29·693	N N W	10	100·8	77·4	61	..	2·12	+1·01
Amraoti	29·729	W	9	100·6	78·8	41	..	0·08	−0·61
Akola	29·733	W	8	98·8	80·8	44	..	0·29	−0·17
Surat	29·804	W	F	96·2	79·1	78	...	...	−0·31
Malegaon	29·804	W N W	8	96·9	76·1	72	..	0·05	−0·44
Bombay	29·813	N W	8	89·5	80·6	75	...	...	−2·21
Poona	29·815	W N W	7	92·5	72·4	65	...	...	−0·94
Sholapur	29·807	N W	7	93·2	72·5	76	...	1·06	+0·06
Ratnagiri	29·788	N N W	5	90·3	80·8	61	..	0·01	−4·07
Belgaum	29·799	W N W	3	86·3	69·3	86	0·12	0·12	−0·83
Goa	29·803	N N W	4	89·1	81·4	69	...	0·01	...
Karwar	29·795	N W	4	87·3	77·1	79	...	0·05	−5·23
Mangalore	29·802	E N E	2	87·8	76·4	89	0·64	0·72	−4·16
Calicut	29·768	S W	9	88·3	73·5	88	2·70	3·63	−0·33
Cochin	29·780	N E	M	87·8	75·6	89	0·03	1·46	−2·66
Bangalore	29·807	S S W	4	85·2	70·8	76	...	2·86	+2·13
Secunderabad	29·774	W	5	87·2	72·3	69	...	2·98	+2·31
Masulipatam	29·752	Calm	2	100·2	80·0	88	...	0·98	+0·39
Bellary	29·788	W N W	5	90·9	74·1	63	...	0·37	−0·02
Cuddapah	29·739	S S W	...	98·7	81·9	50	...	2·3	+1·33
Madras	29·739	W S W	7	94·2	81·6	65	...	...	−0·38
Coimbatore	29·783	E	4	89·8	73·3	86	0·31	0·40	−0·06
Trichinopoly	29·765	W	5	98·1	73·3	63	..	0·55	+0·23
Negapatam	29·758	Calm	5	94·0	79·5	73	..	1·80	+1·61
Colombo	29·805	S W	8	85·5	78·0	77	0·05	2·66	+0·63

In column "Wind, rate per hour," L=Light, M=Moderate, F=Fresh, S=Strong, H=Heavy.

Bombay local rainfall, J. J. H.=0·00; G. T. H.=0·00; E. G. H.=0·00; and C. P.=0·00.

SUMMARY.

Pressure has decreased over the whole country except locally at Raipur where a slight rise has taken place. The fall has been rapid at Sholapur, Calicut, Cochin, Secunderabad and Aurangabad, brisk at Mangalore, Bangalore and Trichinopoly, and moderate or slight in other places. The distribution continues to be irregular and the baric gradients are moderately steep in Sind, Gujarat, Central India, Rajputana, the Central and North-West Provinces, Berar and the Punjab. Winds at Calicut and Mangalore exhibit a feeble tendency to cyclonic circulation, while variable breezes prevail elsewhere. The force has been strong at Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj and Akola, 18 at Khandwa, 16 at Neemuch and 12 at Ajmere, Rajkot and Malegaon. The maximum temperature continues to be below the normal and the minimum slightly above it in most places. The highest temperature in the shade was 113° at Jacobabad and the lowest 69° at Belgaum. Humidity changes are unimportant and the skies are more or less clouded over the greater part of the country. Heavy rain has fallen at Calicut (2·70") and light to moderate showers at Raipur, Mangalore, Belgaum, Cochin, Coimbatore and Colombo. Unsettled weather conditions still exist to the south-south-westwards of the Malabar Coast and now the isabnormals show a large depression a little to the south-westwords of Cochin where strong squally winds accompanied by rain are probably blowing. This disturbance shows at present a tendency to move northwards along the West Coast. The weather is hence squally and very unsettled on and off the Malabar Coast and conditions are very favourable for more rain over the country lying to the south of Latitude 14°. At the inland stations in the Bombay Presidency a few local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are probable. The steam ship "Taif" left Mauritius on the 22nd of May and experienced up to Latitude 8° 35' S., Longitude 59° 31' E., at midnight on the 25th, moderate to fresh east-south-easterly winds, fine clear weather and passing showers on the morning of the 25th; to Latitude 1° N., Longitude 63° E., at midnight on the 28th, moderate to fresh easterly to south-easterly winds, a cloudy or overcast sky and squally weather; to Latitude 11° 57' N., Longitude 68° 03' E., at noon on the 1st June, moderate to fresh north-westerly winds, cloudy weather and passing rain squalls; to arrival at about 4 a.m. on the 3rd of June light northerly winds and fine clear weather.

JUNE 4.

There has been a rapid fall at Delhi and a brisk to a rapid rise at Poona, Aurangabad, Sholapur and Secunderabad, but elsewhere the pressure changes of the past 24 hours have been moderate or small in either derection. The distribution is irregular and the baric gradients are moderately steep over the greater part of the country. Winds are north-easterly to south-easterly at Bombay, Poona, Karwar, Ratnagiri, Calicut, Cochin, and Colombo, southerly at Jacobabad, and south-westerly to north-westerly in other districts. The force has been strong at Bhuj. This morning the wind velocity was 20 miles an hour at Bhuj, 18 at Neemuch and Amraoti, and 16 at Secunderabad. The maximum temperature is below the normal in most places and the minimum is from 5° to 6° in defect at Bellary, Jeypore and Agra. The highest temperature in the shade was 109° at Jacobabad and the lowest 66° at Bangalore. Humidity has increased considerably at Aurangabad, Sholapur, Mangalore, Secunderabad, Bellary, Cuddapah and Hoshangabad, and the skies are more or less clouded over the country lying to the south of Latitude 24°. Heavy rain has fallen at Colombo (1·79"), about an inch at Sholapur and Secunderabad, and light to moderate showers at Cuddapah, Bellary, Cochin, Bangalore, Calicut, Mangalore, Karwar. Malegaon, Nagpur and Jubbulpore. The atmosphere is damp and cloudy in the Bombay and Madras Presidencies and on the Malabar Coast, and local showers accompanied by thunder and lightning are probable. Abnormals indicate that the weather to the south south-westwards of Cochin out at sea is squally, rainy, and slightly unsettled. The Mail steamer Assam left Aden on the 29th May and experienced up to Latitude 17° 05' N, Longitude 67° 01' E., at noon on the 2nd June light to fresh south-westerly, southerly and westerly winds and considerable south-west swell from Longitude 59° E; to arrival at about 3 p.m. on the 3rd light variable winds and slight south-west swell.

S. H. C. HUTCHINSON,
Meteorological Reporter for Western India.

BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

Monday's observations show the barometer to have risen in north-east India, but fallen elsewhere, The general distribution is unchanged, but a small depression has appeared on the Malabar Coast. At present winds do not show any important cyclonic circulation, but it is possible that heavyish rain and rough weather may follow in this region. The wind has shifted to the south-east and east, Bengal, Assam, and Behar. The air is becoming damper and the weather more showery. The mean temperature is still abnormally low in most parts of the Indian region but some excess is reported in Burma and Bombay. The highest maximum recorded is 113 at Jacobabad. Calicut reports nearly three inches of rain and Tennivelly over one inch, elsewhere the amounts are small.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

Bombay, 4th June, 1893.

Means of observations at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·749
Temperature of the Air	85·0
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·3
Dew Point	74·1
Relative humidity of Air	0·713
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=10)	4·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 8 a.m. next day)	89·5
Minimum do. do. (read at 8 a.m.)	80·0
General Directions of wind*	W, S, W, WNW.
Movement of Wind in 24 hours*	176
Fall of Rain	0·00
Total fall during month	0·00
,, ,, year	8·46
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a.m. of 5th June	0·00

* From midnight to midnight.

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SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Laju, 1,246 tons, Commander J M Reid, cleared yesterday for Port Said, with a general cargo.

THE P and O Co's steamer Thibet, 1,635 tons, Commander C T Denny, arrived in harbour yesterday from Hongkong, (16th May), with a general cargo.

THE steamer Wildcroft, 1,916 tons, Commander F G Farrant, arrived in harbour yesterday from Samarang (23rd May), in ballast. The vessel is consigned to James Mackintosh and Co.

THE steamer Verax, 1,640 tons, Commander R G McDowell, which arrived in harbour on the 4th instant from Middlesbro, brought a cargo of railway materials. The vessel is consigned to H A Graham and Co.

ARRIVALS.

June.	Vessel.	Commander.	From
5	Wildcroft s	Farrant	Samarang, May 23.
	Thibet s	Denny	Hongkong, May 16.
	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Karachi.
	Wardha s	Turner	Calcutta.

The steamer Laju, Reid, for Port Said, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The following vessels began to load yesterday:—
Steamer Purulia, for Karachi and Persian Gulf.
,, Pachumba, for Karachi.
,, Wildcroft, for Antwerp and London.
,, Assam, for Aden.
,, Malwa, for China, &c.
,, Taif, for Mauritius.
,, Nawab, for Coast ports and Calcutta.

KARACHI.

ARRIVALS.

May.			
25	Simla s	Macfadyen	Bombay.
27	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay via C. Coast.
28	La Seyne s	Blanc	Aden.
29	Purulia s	Gillett	Persian Gulf.
	Rufford Hall s	Fowler	Liverpool.
	Karagola s	Rickford	Bombay.

DEPARTURES.

May.			
24	Pemba s	Rothwell	Bombay.
25	Kapurthala s	Livingstone	Bombay.
	Simla s	Macfadyen	Persian Gulf.
27	Pachumba s	Russell	Bombay.
29	La Seyne s	Blanc	Bombay.

VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

S. S. Zampa, Chisholm, Pestonji Bhicaji (not known).
,, Purulia, Gillett, McIver, Mackenzie & Co., for Bombay.
,, Karagola, Rickford, M. Mackenzie &Co., for Bombay.
,, Rufford Hall, Fowler, Sir Charles Forbes, for Liverpool.

ADEN SHIPPING REPORT.

Date.	Vessel.	Commander.	From	Date.	To
May.					
4	Mayo H M's I M	Fenny	Somali coast	21	Perim
6	Lapwing H M's	Dare	Sea	25	Somali coast
12	Etoile	De Cotigny	Obock	21	Obock
17	Arara	Mackinlay	Cardiff		
18	Staffatta It G Boat	Incoronato	Naples	25	Zanzibar
	La Seyne	Blanc	Bombay	23	Bombay
19	Assam	Creery	Bombay	28	Bombay
22	Yarra	De Manbeauge	China	22	Marseilles
	Peninsular	Loggins	London		Bombay
	Webster	Williams	Cardiff	23	Kurrachee
	Mortlake	Jones	Bombay	22	Marseilles
	Atlantic	Young	Siagon		Port Said F O
	Africa Portuguese T Ship	Vianna	Lisboa	23	Goa
23	Manora	Burkitt	London		Calcutta
	Mayo R I M	F nny	Perim	28	Zeillah
	Amazone	Tezegabel	Marseilles	24	Zanzibar
24	Kola	Simpson	Zanzibar	9	Zanzibar
	Rotherfield	Watson	Calcutta	24	Hamburg
	Naderi	McAllister	Bombay	25	Jeddah
	Meyun	Gibbs	Somali coast	25	Somali coast
25	Caledonien	Flondey	Marseilles	25	China
	Woodcock	Craig	Hodeida		Muccala
	Africa	Gherardo	Mussowa		Mussowa
	Merapi	Otto	Batavia		Rotterdam
26	Neghelia	OosmanOmer	Hodeida	29	Red SeaPorts, &c.
	Mirzapore	Harvey	Bombay	26	London
	Turbo	Townsend	Batoum		Colombo F O
	Kentigern	Roberts	Rangoon	28	Port Said F O
	Tuna	Peters	Somali coast	29	Somali coast
27	Karlsruhe	Kessler	Australia	27	Bremen
	Clan Macdonald	Rule	Coconada	28	London
28	Skerryvore	Chandler	Cardiff		
	Effel Tower	Petersen	Ilo Ilo	28	Liverpool
	Scharlachberger	Groot	Calcutta	28	Hamburg

Aden, 28th May.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JUNE 5.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Hispania s—30 bales wool, T Jiwandas; 15 bales wool, D Doosa; 102 bales wool, R Dhunjee; 23 bales wool, E Sewjee; 4 cases condiments, M Punjiajee; 4 bales silk waste, L Nanabhoy; 400 cwts wheat, Sanday and Co; 110 bales hemp, T A Moore and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Wildcroft, s—800 cwts metheyseed, A Blascheck and Co; 60 cwts divie wine, 163 cwts jagree and 231 cwts kassombaseed, Robertson Brothers & Co; 70 cwts gam, V Ganjee, 19 cwts fishmaws, T Luiha; 119 cwts mother-of-pearl shells and 1½ cwts tortoiseshell, L Dewjee; 17 bales carpets, M Bhanjee.

FOR NEW YORK.

Hispania s—7 cases sandalwood oil, Kemp and Co; 8 cases woolen carpets, Fleming Shaw and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

Yorrowdale s—220 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co; 990 cwts myrabollams and 500 cwts wheat, O Martin and Co; 575 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 324 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Cally s—4,000 cwts popppseed and 7,425 cwts rapeseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 150 bales cotton, R Stewart; 25 cases briestles, Glade and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Sidra s—1,607 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 120 bales cotton, Durst Hosii and Co; 225 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co; 330 cwts mustardseed and 470 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 110 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 6,000 cwts rapeseed and 800 cwts wheat, R Kaderbhoy; 400 cwts poppyseed and 4,000 cwts wheat, E D Sassoon and Co; 483 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co.

Wildcroft s—25 bales hemp, Tyabjee and Co; 31,459 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 527 cwts rapeseed and 480 cwts linseed, Volkart Bros.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Indra s—4,032 cwts linseed, F Fischer and Co; 2,000 cwts linseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,895 cwts rapeseed and 1,599 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 2,001 cwts rapeseed, D Sassoon and Co.

Horsley Tower s—4,000 cwts poppyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 16,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 9,998 cwts linseed, F Muir and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Wistow Hall s—800 cwts linseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 4,000 cwts linseed and 17,250 cwts rapeseed, N Khairaz and Co; 600 bales cotton, P de Saone and Co; 201 cwts cressed and 1,000 cwts mustardseed, A Blascheck and Co; 3,402 cwts rapeseed, Tyabjee and Co; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 750 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co; 95 cwts stones, E Abdoolabhoy; 1,000 cwts myrabollams, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Hispania s—1,000 cwts castorseed, Khairaz and Co; 207 cwts myrabollam, W Girtler.

La Seyne s—8 cases silk piece goods, D B Sam and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Methley Hall s—2,001 cwts linseed, Owen and Okell: 100 bales cotton, The Bombay Co; 3,682 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,001 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co.

Idar s—3,502 cwts linseed, A Blascheck and Co; 1,505 cwts rapeseed and 6,6·2 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers; 2,000 cwts rapeseed, K Nixon and Co; 2,000 cwts gingelly seed, R Kaderbhoy.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Khundalla s—100 bales cotton, T A Young and Co.

FOR HONG KONG.

Bormida s—50 bales twist, The Union Manufacturing Co; 135 bales twist, Silas E Sasoon and Co; 81 cwts goozal, 81 cwts raisins, 4 pots rosa oil, 14 cwts selarus, 4 cwts horns and 12 cwts kismiss, Yan Shun; 875 bales twist, S J David; 50 bales twist and 400 cwts sandalwood, C Ebrahim and Co; 200 bales twist N B Mody and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Bormida s—125 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 200, bales twist, K Nixon and Co; 50 bales twist, C Ebrahim.

FOR KOBE.

Bormida s—200 bales cotton, D D Currance; 520 bales cotton, Tata and Co.

FOR YOKOHAMA.

Bormida s—300 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

KARACHI EXPORTS AND IMPORTS.

(FROM 23RD TO 29TH MAY.)

EXPORTS.

Simla s, (Bombay)—435 cwts cotton unpressed and 333 cwts wool unpressed.

Khandala s, (Bombay)—718 cwts cotton unpressed and 2,065lbs tea.

Kapurthala s, (Bombay)—105 cwts cotton unpressed, 769 cwts rapeseed, &c, 176 cwts rice, 76 cwts barley and 227 corges skins.

IMPORTS.

Afghan s. (London)—25 pieces prints (Foreign).

Pachumba s, (Bombay)—4,947 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 18,467 pieces grey goods (Indian), 3,504 pieces prints (Foreign), 488 pieces prints (Indian), 1,530 lbs grey yarns (Foreign), 9,900 lbs grey yarns (Indian), 2,600 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Foreign), 1,100 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Indian), 2 cwts iron bar rods, &c, 70 cwts copper and 8 cwts yellow metal.

Kapurthala s, (Foreign) 4,355 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 13,790 pieces grey goods (Indian), 4,666 pieces white goods (Foreign), 1,536 pieces prints (Foreign), 4,700 lbs grey goods, (Indian), 300 lbs T red and dyed yarns (Foreign), 44 cwts copper, and 52 cwts yellow metal.

Simla s, (Bombay)—868 pieces grey goods (Foreign), 1,437 pieces grey goods (Indian), 5,015 pieces white goods (Foreign), and 1,036 pieces prints (Foreign).

Country Crafts s, (Bombay)—231 cwts iron bars, rods, &c, 30 cwts steel, 7 cwts yellow metal, 5 tons coats and 4,008 gallons kerosine oil.

PREVENTION IS BETTER THAN CURE!—BY FREE ELIMINATION OF UREA, there will be no more accumulation of urates and uric acid in the blood and thus rheumatism, gout, and skin diseases will be avoided. All these evils can easily be kept at a distance by keeping the alimentary canal in a healthy state, a desirable result which can only be brought about by a judicious use of Fothergill's Madonal. Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2-8—MADON, SONS and Co., Fort, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The Scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No Trade Advertisements are admitted under this Scale.

GOLD MIZPAH AND MOTTO RINGS.— A select and varied assortment of Motto Rings, in plain and ornamental designs. All of solid 18-ct. gold "Mizpah," "Forget-Me-Not," Ibhar, and other Mottos, Rs. 20. 22, 25, to 35. Mizpah Rings with Diamond Centre in quite new designs Rs. 42 and 46.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

PATENT WOVEN WIRE PILLOWS.— These are recommended as a luxury during the Hot Weather, especially to Homeward Bound Travellers. A fresh supply received by JOHN ROBERTS & Co., Ld., 18, Marine Street.

BUYERS of Sewing Machines please demand an affirmative answer from the Seller if the Machine is manufactured by the Singer Company.—THE SINGER MANUFACTURING Co., Bombay.

CATHEDRAL HIGH SCHOOLS will RE-OPEN on THURSDAY, June 8, at 10 a.m.

GEM-DE-JAVA CIGARS, Nos. 1, 2, 3 and 4, at Rs. 2-8, 2-6, 2-4 and 2-2 per 100, respectively. These Cigars are manufactured from selected and thoroughly matured Java and Dindigul Tobaccos. They are carefully selected and packed in boxes of 100 by our Agent, at Trichinopoly, and we are confident that they will meet with the entire approval of all the lovers of Java Cigars.—N. B. DANTRA & Co., Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

THE EVE'S BOWER, at Boree Bunder, next to Gaiety Theatre, will be SOLD THIS DAY, at 4 P.M., either in one lot, as it stands, or in separate lots.

TO BE LET.—Newly Repaired and Painted SECOND FLOOR, in Church Gate Street, suitable for Office or Residence. Apply at MORTON, MAJU'S TEA EMPORIUM.

TO BE LET, in Poona, for three months, from about 20th July, a comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE. Apply to Captain STUART, R.A., Poona.

CLEARANCE SALE of HINKS'S LAMPS, HINKS'S LAMP DEPOT, Hornby Row.

FOR SALE.—A LIFE POLICY for Rupees 10,000 in the Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company. Present surrender value more than Rs. 1,500. Apply to "POLICY," care of this Paper.

HAMS! HAMS!! HAMS!!! Best York Cut Hams as supplied to several Clubs, Hotels, and Messes. Freshness and Quality guaranteed. Special terms to Merchants and large Buyers.—BULL and Co., Apollo Bunder, Noted House for Hams, Bacon, and Cheese.

BEST FRENCH PRUNES.—Both for Dessert and for Stewing. To be sold off at 25 per cent. less. Per lb. As. 6 only.—PEARSE & Co., Bombay.

BRACELET KEYLESS WATCHES for Ladies. In Silver, Rs. 50 to Rs. 80. In Gold Rs. 200 to Rs. 400.—STEFFENAUER and Co., Watchmakers, Fort, Bombay.

WANTED, a LOAN of Rs. 2,000, on good interest. Please apply "A. B. C." care of Muncherashaw Framji Mazagonwala, No. 18, Gunpowder Road, Mazagon.

GOOD STABLING for ONE HORSE WANTED in Fort.—Apply "O. B," care of this Office.

"NOVELTIES in real Japanese Crepe Ties. A Choice Assortment of the above in Neat Stripes, Spots, and Plain Self Colours, Rs. 1-4 and Rs. 1-8.—BADHAM, PILE and Co, Ld, Bombay."

THE INDIAN RAILWAY GUIDE.—An indispensable book for Travellers in India and the East, contains the Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railway Companies, the Steamer routes in India, and the Eastern Seas, and other useful information. Price 8 Annas. Coloured Map of India revised from official sources. To be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office and at all Booksellers and Railway Stations.

TEA!—OUR TEAS enjoy the Highest Reputation for their Purity and Delicacy of Aroma. Once tried, ever sought for—EDWARDS and Co., No. 12, Tamarind Lane, Fort (opposite Sirdar's Mansions.)

ROTHERHAM AND SONS' ENGLISH KEYLESS GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, in hunting, half-hunting and open faced cases, ¾ plate, with compensation Balance, Guaranteed to keep perfect time.—CURSETJEE COWASJEE, G. I. P. Railway Watchmaker, 42 Meadows Street.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE TO BOMBAY— Historical Statistical and Descriptive, contains valuable information. Revised and corrected up to date. Price, Rs. 5, with postage Rs. 5-4. For sale at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

POONA HOTEL, POONA.—Is a First-class Comfortable and Upper Storied Hotel in Poona. Rooms bright, airy, and commodious. Situated in the central and healthiest part of Poona. Each family has a separate Sitting Room. Terms Moderate.

ESPLANADE HOTEL, ANNEXED APOLLO BUNDER.—QUARTERS AVAILABLE at the above at REDUCED RATES for Monsoon Months. Bar, Smoking, and Billiard Rooms are now open. Apply Manager.

ILLUMINATIONS FOR FESTIVITIES!!! The Portable Electric Light Installation of the "Bombay Gazette" has been renewed and enlarged, and is available for lighting up Public Entertainments, Wedding Festivities &c. Apply to the ELECTRICIAN, "Bombay Gazette."

SHORTHAND and TYPEWRITING.— Ladies and Gentlemen Classes, next Session, 1st July. Apply the BOMBAY TYPE-WRITING Co., Fort.

THE SCOTTISH EDUCATION SOCIETY'S HIGH SCHOOLS, Byculla Bridge, and The John Connon, Fort, will RE-OPEN on TUESDAY, 6th, at 10 a.m.

WILL FORMS OF DIFFERENT KINDS. Price 8 As. each. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette" Office.

WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business. 1, Trafalgar Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

MAHABLESHWAR DAWK RE-OPENED —Comfortable PHAETON and TONGA DAWKS from WATHAR to MAHABLESHWAR can be obtained at reasonable rates from BURJORJEE PEROSHAW, Diplomaed Dawk Supplier to H. E. the Governor of Bombay and Staff.

VISITING CARDS, DIES, CRESTS, Monograms, &c., &c., in elegant style and at the shortest notice. Engraving, Copper-plate Printing and Lithographing orders. For rates, apply SUPERINTENDENT, "Bombay Gazette" Steam Press.

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PRINTING PAPERS, manufactured specially for Indian Markets by Messrs. John Dickinson and Co., London.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a SELECTION of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS, done in VERSE after the manner of various other Great Poets: by W. E. H. Price, Rs. 1-8, postage Annas 4.

GOLD KEEPER RINGS.—English-made solid 18-carat Gold Keeper Rings in the latest, most artistic designs. Plain or chased Bands. Plain and Fancy Buckle and strap. Basket or Pleated patterns at prices unaffected by the depreciated Rupee. Rs. 20, 24, 28, 30, and 34. Buckle Rings set with one Diamond and two Rubies or Sapphires, Rs. 30 and 43.—MARCKS & Co., Ld. Goldsmiths, Bombay and Poona.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady, trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to "B. L. A." care of Messrs. Soundy and Co., Rampart Row.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a Week, contains Shipping, Arrivals, Departures Exports, Imports, and other Commercial News. Subscription Rs. 12 per year.

THOUSANDS die by Snake-bites, but Thousands of Feverish Patients have been saved by BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE and PILLS. Surgeon Major A. S. G. Jayakar, Civil Surgeon Muscat says:—"I have used Batliwala's Ague Mixture with success. Surgeon M. E. Reporter, 19th Regiment:—"I have found Batliwala's Ague Mixture very efficacious' &c., &c. C Greengrass Esq. Contractor Tansa W. Works:—Found it of wonderful efficacy in every case, R. Crizzie, Esq in charge Tunnels, Goilkara.—"I consider it a marvel. Mrs. Temple, Bellary:—It is a sure cure for malarious fever. P. J. Daly, Esq. Chief Guard, S. M. Railway:—It is really a dying man's Gold Drops. Send your orders to Dr. H L BATLIWALA, Dadur, Bombay. May also be had of KEMP & Co; PHILLIPS & Co; and DANTRA & Co. at Re.1.

OVERLAND SUMMARY, published Weekly on the departure of English Mail. 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian Subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English Subscription, Rs. 17 per year including postage.

TO

COMMANDERS, OWNERS, AND AGENTS OF VESSELS

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MARCKS & Co, Ld., undertake
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They employ the best and most skilful European labour only, and we believe they are the only Firm this side of India on which the utmost reliance can be placed for perfection and accuracy of work in this Department.

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The Representatives of WM. HUTCHINSON and Co., on RECEIPT of INTIMATION, Board Steamers from the East on their arrival at Plymouth, at Gravesend, or at the Docks, to take instructions for Clearing and Forwarding Baggage, &c.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened, and Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per Annum on the minimum balance, if not drawn below Rs. 500 during the preceding half-year.
FIXED DEPOSITS received subject to 12, 6, or 3 months notice, at rates to be learnt on application.
BILLS of EXCHANGE and TELEGRAPHIC TRANSFERS on the United Kingdom, Calcutta, and Madras granted at the best rate of the day.
REGULAR FAMILY REMITTANCES arranged, and Pay Pensions, Dividends, &c., realised.
CIRCULAR NOTES issued payable all the World over. Letters of Credit issued by English or American Bankers cashed, Sovereigns and Bank of England Notes bought or sold at favourable rates.
LOANS and CASH CREDITS for long or short period granted on easy terms, and approved Bills or Cheques discounted.
GOVERNMENT and OTHER SECURITIES bought and sold or received for safe custody.
REGIMENTAL and PERSONAL AGENCY of every description transacted, Passages engaged on best terms possible, Baggage, Cargo, and Parcels shipped or cleared, and orders for Stores and Regimental Requisites executed.
HENRY S. KING & CO., LONDON.

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30' by 7' by 110 lbs. working pressure. Also vertical boilers of 8, 10, and 12 H.P. Made at our work under inspection of Government Boiler Inspector, of extra quality, Siemens-Martin mild steel—welded flues; latest improvements in accordance with Manchester Steam Users' Association Specification.

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RATES as LOW as is consistent with perfect safety.
NO ENTIRE FORFEITURE after Three Years' payments.

A regular Monthly Pension secured to mother, sister, wife, children, or other near relatives
For REPORT and RULES, etc., Apply to—

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1, GRANT'S-LANE, CALCUTTA.

MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
DIPLOMAED MIDWIFE.
Duncan Road, opposite Treacher and Co., Byculla.

SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT in Gynæcological cases, Uteri diseases, Obstetrics, and all Diseases peculiar to Females.

Has had 19 years' practical experience in most intricate and difficult cases, all of which have been successfully treated.

Having in that branch of my professional duties, to which I have more especially devoted my attention, treated some hundreds of cases with the utmost success both in Obstetrics and Gynæcology in every feature of disease, I am in a position to confidently offer the public my services with a certainty of success in each ailment.

I am aware that I am indebted to numerous patients for their friendly wishes and recommendations to such I take this opportunity of tendering my thanks again, assuring them of my continued devotion to the interests of those who may favor me with their confidence.

☞ Strict privacy observed in all cases and contracts for cure entered into.

AN ACKNOWLEDGMENT,
[By Kind Permission.]

I have much pleasure in certifying to the abilities of Mrs. Marie C. Bond, both as Nurse and Physician, who attended me in my late illness. She is clever and has unlimited knowledge in every branch of her calling. She has my suffrage for her well doing. G. G.
Colaba, Bombay, the 7th October, 1892.

TO MOFUSSIL AND UP-COUNTRY PATIENTS.

Those who prefer writing, or who are compelled by distance to adopt that course; will do well to furnish in simple style every particular as to their complaint.

Mofussil and Up-country Patients can have consultation and advice gratis by letter. A FEE OF RE 1 ONLY is made to maintain establishment towards this end.

Postal Address—MRS. MARIE C. BOND,
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"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL"
Is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, lassitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England, in bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with "WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other.
AGENTS WANTED.

INDIAN INDUSTRY;
Being a Reprint of Two Letters to the "Bombay Gazette,"
And a Lecture by
F. BEAUCLERK.
Price 8 Annas.
CAN BE HAD AT
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Messrs. THACKER and Co., Bombay and Poona.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, JUNE 5.

THE commercial and financial news conveyed by Saturday's telegrams, through Reuter was chronicled in our report under that evening's date, and no further advices by the same medium are since to hand.

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay return for the week ending on Saturday shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at Head Office	Dec.	Rs. 3,90,935
" " Branches	"	" 12,65,634
Other Deposits	Inc.	" 15,92,728
Government Securities	"	" 12,62,011
Other authorized "	Nil.	Nil.
Loans	Dec.	" 2,53,427
Bills Discounted and purchased	"	" 18,55,318
Balances with other Banks	Inc.	" 1,30,103
Cash	"	" 8,33,572

The Presidency Banks' Statement of Affairs issued to-day discloses a further material falling off in the demand for money for purposes of trade, as, indeed, might be looked for after the late premonitory symptoms of the setting in of the rains. The actual increase in the Banks' Cash Balance by some 8¼ lakhs during the past week—making it stand at nearly 145 lakhs—against an addition of 29½ lakhs shown by the previous Return, does not, of itself, adequately mark the contraction of demand; but from the figures which we give above it will be seen that Private Deposits had increased in the period under review by nearly 16 lakhs, while a large decrease in Bills Discounted had again taken place, and Loans had also somewhat diminished, the total reduction in trade requirements having been 37 lakhs compared with a diminution of 8½ lakhs in the week preceding. This large gain to the Cash Balance was, however, partly neutralized, by withdrawals of Government Deposits at the Banks' head office and branches, and partly absorbed by an increase of 12½ lakhs in the Banks' holdings of Government Securities.

COTTON has remained firm in tone to-day, and prices have further advanced Rs. 2 to Rs. 4 per candy; but the volume of business passing has been but small in either directions. Exporters have bought 600 Dharwar, at Rs. 200; and 100 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197; while the Mills have taken 800 bales in all, consisting of 300 Oomra, at Rs. 204; 200 Compta Ginned, at Rs. 197; and 100 each of Bhagalkote, at Rs. 182; Khangaum, at Rs. 190; and Untni, at Rs. 169 per candy.

WHEAT has been steady, with business for export upon a moderate scale. The price of *Pessy, &c.*, has advance half an anna per cwt, and we now quote as follows:—

White Pessy 91 per cent.	Rs.	4-7-6	per cwt.
Do. 85 "	"	4-6-6	"
No. 1 Club Delhi	"	4-8-0	"
Red Delhi	"	4-5-0	"
Hard Yellow	"	5-0-0	"
Red Ahmedabad	"	4-3-6	"
Hard Red	"	4-9-0	"

SEEDS have also been taken to a moderate extent by shippers, in a steady market. The price of Linseed has advanced half an anna per cwt., to Rs. 7-9-0 to Rs. 7-11-6 per cwt.: other descriptions being unchanged in value.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay on Saturday were as follows:—

Cotton	5,958	bales.
Wheat	34,294	cwts.
Linseed	20,773	"
Poppyseed	1,563	"
Rapeseed	9,470	"
Gingellyseed	1,347	"
Castorseed	1,233	"
Rice	2,239	"

FREIGHTS are dull. Business has been done for Dunkirk to-day, at 17s. to 17s. 6d. per ton.

EXCHANGE opened steady, at 1s. 2⅝ for Bank Telegraphic and 1s. 2 21-32d., for Demand, and remained thereat throughout the day, with only a moderate business reported; and for three months' sight Credits the rate has been 1s. 2 13-16d., for June-July delivery, with a like result, the business passing both ways having been very limited, but the market closed steady, though quiet as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand	1s. 2 21/32d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 2 5/8d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 2 23-32d.	"
Credits do.	1s. 2 13-16d.	"
Francs do.	1·55½	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been firm in tone to-day, at some advance on Saturday's closing rates for Fours, at 105½ for Money, and 105 3-16 for Account; but eventually rates receded again to 105⅛ and 105 1-16 in the two positions, respectively, at which the market left off.

SHARES have been quiet; but we note an advance of Rs. 30 in New Great Eastern Mill shares; of Rs. 18 in Bombay United; and of Rs. 10 as Khatao Mucconji, and a decline of Rs. 15 in Oriental; Rs. 7½ in Manockji Petit; and Re. 1 in Leopold, at our revised quotations.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed steady. Surats steady.

Good Dhollera	3 5-8

The Manchester Market has been firm.

2¾ per cent. Consols	99 ex-div.
3 per cent. Rentes	98¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	108⅝
4 per cent. Rupee Paper	64
Bar Silver	37 7-8

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LIVERPOOL, JUNE 3.

The Hall Line steamer Eden Hall arrived here yesterday evening.

SUEZ, JUNE 3.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macdonald from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo arrived here this morning.

HONGKONG, JUNE 5.

The s. s. Aden arrived here this afternoon.

COLOMBO, JUNE 5.

The Mail steamer Coromandel, from Calcutta, arrived.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

THE following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ending June 3, as compared with the statement of May 27, 1893:—

	May 27. Rs.	June 3. Rs.
LIABILITIES.		
Capital	100,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund invested in Govt. and other authorized Securities	37,50,000	37,50,000
Public Deposits at Head Office	59,92,487	153,01,552
Do. do. at Branches	49,26,623	36,60,989
Other Deposits	280,83,281	2,96,76,009
Post Bills	21,681	21,522
Cash Credits, undrawn	22,35,851	23,58,054
Rs.	550,09,922	5,50,68,126
ASSETS.		
Govt. & other authorized Securities	64,03,873	76,65,381
Cash Credits on do. do.	83,98,728	83,40,316
Loans do. do. do.	130,26,804	1,27,73,377
Current Accounts overdrawn		
Bills Discounted and purchased	129,73,216	1,11,17,923
Dead Stock ... Rs. 6,77,821 Applied in reduction ... 2,85,000	3,92,821	3,92,821
Stamps, &c.	21,700	21,375
Bullion	...	...
Cash Balances with other banks	1,35,733	2,65,836
Cash and Currency Notes	1,36,57,017	1,44,90,589
Rs.	550,09,922	5,50,68,126

THERMOMETER READINGS.

SUNDAY NIGHT, JUNE 4.

10 p.m. ... 83·0

MONDAY, JUNE 5.

6 a.m. ... 81·5
10 a.m. ... 86·8
2 p.m. ... 88·0
4 p.m. ... 85·4

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

JUNE 5.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—Via Teheran, perfect. Via Turkey, perfect. Via Suez, perfect.
AMERICA.—Via Brest, perfect. Via Valentia, perfect. Via Direct Cable, perfect.
AUSTRALIA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
CHINA.—Via Penang, perfect. Via Amoor, perfect.
AFRICA.—Via Aden, perfect. Via Cadiz-Teneriffe, perfect Via Lisbon St. Vincent, perfect.
Amoor route interrupted near Tomsk.
Cable San Thome Loanda interrupted.
Cable Santiago-Mole St Nicholas interrupted; this closes the Key West, Haiti and Galveston, Jamaica-Haiti routes.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE OF NOTIFYING DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

DEATH.

HIGGINS—June 5, at Colaba, John Higgins, H. M's Customs, aged 48 years and 25 days. Deeply regretted. Funeral will leave his residence, 4, Grant's Buildings, at 6-30 o'clock this (Tuesday) morning, and arrive at the Cemetery at 7-30. Friends will please accept this intimation.—*R. I. P.*

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

BOSCOLO—May 30, at Bellevue Villa, Calcutta, the wife of Mr F A Boscolo, of a son.

HALL—May 19, at Commillah, Tipperah, the wife of Surgeon-Captain E A W Hall, I M S, of a son.

DEATH.

HALL—May 30, at Commillah, Tipperah, of puerperal fever, Alice Dora Elizabeth, the darling wife of Surgeon-Captain E A W Hall, I M S, aged 20 years, 11 months and 27 days.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, JUNE 6, 1893.

AN interesting and instructive discussion on the exorbitancy of the Indian Home Charges was initiated on the 15th May in the House of Lords by Lord Northbrook. As Lord Kimberley observed no member of the Upper House is better entitled to bring such a subject forward than the whilom Viceroy of India who for twenty years has been familiar with every phase of the Home Charges difficulty. His lordship's object was to draw attention to those Charges in relation to the financial condition of this country. The ex-Viceroy prefaced his observations by reference to the question of the equilibrium of Indian finance, which he conceived may be re-established if there be no further fall in the value of silver. There is much virtue in an if. What is as certain as anything can be which has not already happened is that there will be further very serious falls in the value of silver. The prospect is not lightened by the ascertained result of the informal canvas made in America that a majority of all parties are in favour of rescinding the legislation for the monthly purchases of silver. This step, long foreseen, will probably be taken in August or September, and then in the nature of things there will be a drop in silver exceeding in suddenness and extent that which followed upon the artificial boom of 1890 when the rupee for a brief moment touched 1s. 9d. This outlook would be appalling were we not justified in expecting that the long-awaited "recommendations" of the Herschell Committee, now under the consideration of Government, will place India in a position to view the cataclysm with a certain measure of equanimity. All the same, whether the financial equilibrum can be restored or not, the heavy and continuous and constantly increasing drain of the Home Charges is a matter of very serious concern, and requires the constant and resolute attention of everyone who has the financial well-being of India at heart. The one source of anxiety beyond that arising from the fatal instability of the present silver standard, is the constant tendency of the military expenditure to increase quite irrespective of the means available to supply it. Even in India military influences dominate the Government, and it is found very difficult to keep them in due subordination. But in London matters are worse. We have it on the authority of the late and the present Secretaries of State that in all controversies between the India Office and the War Office and the Treasury the weakest goes to the wall, and charges are imposed upon India which in the opinion of the Government of India, and of the Secretary of State for India, are excessive and inequitable. Lord Kimberley, who is by no means a weak administrator, confesses that he sees little advantage in reopening the question of the incidence of the present charges, for he has found from long experience that all such controversies eventuate in an addition to the burden. Lord Cross, far from demurring to the accuracy of this presentment of the case declared that no one knew better than himself the difficulties which beset the Secretary of State when he has to deal with Treasury and the War Office, and promised Lord Kimberley his hearty support when endeavouring to wrestle with them.

It appears that the question of the Home Charges was not included in the references to Lord Herschell's Committee. No light or guidance can be expected from that quarter—nor from the direct action of the Secretary of State, as would appear from Lord Kimberley's confession of the worse than abortive result of previous efforts to influence directly the Treasury or the British War Office. Whatever relief can be obtained must be sought through the ventilation of a crying grievance, and Lord Northbrook has done good service in calling public attention to the subject. In his presentment of the facts he readily conceded that the management of the Indian debt, which bulks largest in the total of the Home Charges, is now placed on a satisfactory footing. The Government of India has made their own arrangements in respect to purchase of stores, and there is now no ground for complaint on that score. The part of the Home Charges requiring to be overhauled is the military expenditure which exceeds £4,000,000 per annum. That large sum is expended wholly in England, so that the Indian taxpayer obtains no incidental benefit from the outlay. It has been proposed over and over again that the War Office accounts paid by India should be submitted to arbitration; the Secretary for War was willing to accede to that proposal, but the Treasury declined. The reason why the Treasury declined was simply this—that the House of Commons would probably decline to vote the money, asked for by the War Office, and it was therefore expedient to obtain it from the Government of India, which could not refuse. One of our contemporaries denounces the "sordid selfishness" of the House of Commons in these matters, while cheerfully voting for the abolition of the Indian Opium Revenue to obedience to the clamour of ill-informed agitators. But the House of Commons is not more selfish on the whole than any other body of men would be who find they can throw on other shoulders a burden they deem too heavy for their own. The items under the control of the War Office amount to £1,000,000, three-fourths of which is for effective charges, and about £300,000 for non-effective charges. The effective charges include the cost of recruiting and training the soldier in England before he is sent to India, and the whole cost incurred from the time he is embarked for India until he re-embarks for England. The non-effective charges include the pensions and other allowances paid to men who have served in India, and are charged by the War Office to the Indian revenue. How wantonly wasteful the whole system is? Were the Government of India to recruit, train, and bring out to India the soldiers for a local army such as that admirable force which under the East India Company did such famous service, the European Army might be largely increased in strength at a great reduction in cost. That is the key of the position, and to that point all efforts should be persistently directed. Lord Northbrook, after his return from India was invited by the Treasury to serve on a Committee, having cognizance of the charges of British troops in India, and has had the whole of those charges before him for twenty years. He contrasts those charges with the lesser cost of the European troops under the rule of the Company. The whole of the effective charges were paid by the Company on presentation of a bill for the actual cost. There were no non-effective charges of any kind, until the year 1822, when a bargain was made that £60,000 a year should be paid by India "then and in future." When India was taken over by the Crown, all the European troops became forces of the Crown, and things were put on a different footing. Since that time, Lord Northbrook states, the charges gradually and greatly increased, notwithstanding repeated remonstrances from successive Governments of India and successive Secretaries of State for India in Council. His Lordship adds that up to the present time "no equitable arrangements have been made in respect of the Military Charges." Lord Northbrook does not attribute this untoward state of things to any desire on the part of the Home authorities to do an injustice to India. The "inequitable result" is, in his opinion, due in part to the complexity of the question, and "to the great pressure of business of different kinds which weighs upon the Government of the United Kingdom." That is the best excuse that can be made; in the hurry of business it is undoubtedly a great convenience to get other people to pay the charges you have no time to attend to.

A Home service paper is less mealy-mouthed and says frankly that it is to be regretted that Lord Kimberley's reply "is not calculated to hold out any hope of relief to India from the greedy exploitation of its revenues by the British Government." The manner in which those charges went up, as Lord Northbrook phrased it, by leaps and bounds, certainly justifies the use of very strong language. In 1861 the whole of the charges were met by a payment of £10 per man per annum and a payment of £3 10s. for one year for non-effective charges. Lord Halifax (Sir Charles Wood) laid it down that the latter was an Imperial charge and that it could not be imposed upon India except for that one exceptional year. But it was continued till 1870, and raised the non-effective charges from £60,000 to £225,000 a year, in spite of the protests of the Secretary of State. In the latter year "a most complicated and extraordinary plan" was introduced, by which all the pensions supposed to be payable by India under the abolition of purchase at Home, were capitalised, and the whole amount of the capital paid into the Treasury out of the Indian revenue! In the course of fourteen years these payment raised the Home Charges enormously—"an increase which was not less than four millions sterling." After that, matters, says Lord Northbrook, went "from bad to worse," and in 1874 a Committee of the House of Commons was appointed to inquire into the subject. In their report the Committee strongly insisted "on the unspeakable importance of strict impartiality in all financial arrangements between India and Great Britain." But the House of Commons showed no enthusiasm for the relief of Indian tax-payers. Nothing has been done in the matter since, though on all hands it is admitted that India has to pay too much. It is true that Lord Kimberley is able to declare, with the approval of the House of Lords, that India can in case of emergency get all the aid she may require for her defence. It is undoubtedly of vast importance that India can count upon reserves in the hour of peril without keeping an immense army on foot in times of peace, as other military Empires find it necessary to do. But that consideration does not lighten the very real and oppressive burden of having to pay Home Charges year in, year out, largely in excess of the value received.

CEYLON is apparently in no mood to discuss further the proposal to join India which has been raised within the past few months. The *Observer*, the strongest advocate of annexation, finds it necessary to sum up the discussion, and in doing so brings forward one of the strongest arguments in favour of its own proposals yet put forward. It is the plea of the planters, one of the most prominent of whom writes complaining of the unfair incidence of taxation, and urging the absolute necessity for some steps on the part of the Ceylon Government towards bringing about an improvement. Considering the injustice caused by the abolition of the paddy-tax he cries for a general readjustment of taxation in the interests of those who were not assisted by its abolition. The Planters' Association is the only public body in the island, yet it allows the opportunities for agitation to slip by without seeking for redress. He urges that the existing taxes press most heavily on those least able to pay them, notably in the case of irrigation, for which the works are carried on for the benefit of a non-taxpaying section of the community. This evil must remain, the planter correspondent urges, unless some radical reform be carried out. The necessity for reform is painfully apparent. And this being so our contemporary makes the most of it in support of its favourite scheme of annexation. Ceylon, it affirms, is lost sight of. A member of Parliament who has a question to ask about India, feels he is dealing with a country imperial in importance, while in respect of a small colony he approaches the House generally in a halting, apologetic attitude. This statement would scarcely stand an ordinary test, for those interest in small colonies usually receive greater attention than "the bore" who brings forward Indian questions. Our contemporary and its correspondent urge the desirability of placing customs duties and tariffs in the same line with those of India. There appears to be some ground here for reform, but whether or not annexation with India is the most effective way of securing the many reforms which are necessary it is scarcely for us to say.

A CORRESPONDENT in one of the London papers, who, if we mistake not, is the head of a large teaching establishment, brings forward a proposition which, he thinks, will have a tendency to draw England and her Colonies more closely together, and lead to the lasting unity of the British Empire. The proposal is to have Free Imperial Postage to a reasonable extent. He would issue a card, which is like the penny card of the Postal Union, but is not to be carried overland, but by sea routes only, and always under the care of our own postal authorities. He does not propose to extend the "Free" postage to closed letters. The writer says:—"I advocate, in the best interests of the unity of the empire, that such a facility shall be given for unrestricted intercourse between those remaining in the United Kingdom and those—our sons and daughters—who maintain the name and honour of Britain in distant lands, and a large proportion of whom have by their self-sacrifice and enterprise created the opportunity for an honest livelihood being gained by those left behind in our crowded towns and cities." This sounds very well, but it is extremely doubtful if it would have any practical effect in the way the writer wishes it to have. In another direction, as a "capital medium for advertisers" the scheme would undoubtedly prove an immense success, and we should have unlimited opportunity of learning the virtues of Imperial and Colonial soaps and nostrums. Between universal penny postage and postage gratis St. Martins Le Grand would soon be thinking of empty coffers and closing business.

THE amendment of the Bombay Municipal Act of 1888 has for its object to empower the Municipality to deposit cash balances at interest at any Bank at the discretion of the Standing Committee, acting under the advice of the Municipal Commissioner. The present provision renders it obligatory to deposit municipal funds "at interest" in the Presidency Bank. The Presidency Bank, finding that it had more money in its coffers than it could find use for, declined to pay interest for deposits which it could not turn to any profitable account. This state of things produced a deadlock, which it is the purpose of the Municipal Act Amendment Bill to remove. A telegram from our Simla correspondent in yesterday's issue stated that the draft of the Amendment Bill is under the consideration of the Government of India. We have received communications urging that advantage should be taken of the opportunity presented by the introduction of this Amendment Bill to amend other provisions of the Municipal Act, which are stated to press harshly on the general public, and are not always interpreted in a conciliatory manner by the Municipal employés. It is a matter of complaint that the presumption is always adverse to the ratepayer and favourable to the Municipality, and that being so it becomes desirable to amend certain clauses of the Act which also operate, in a way not foreseen, by the framers of the Act. But no two of our correspondents concur as to which of the clauses require immediate amendment.

THERE is no reason to expect that a seat will be either gained or lost by the elevation of Sir Hussey Vivian, the member for Swansea District, to the House of Lords. He was returned for that seat in 1886, by a substantial majority of 5,026 over a Conservative opponent, who only polled eight or nine hundred. Sir Hussey is a sort of king in Swansea, which has erected a bronze statue to him in the midst of the town—his enemies say spitefully at his own expense. He is the head of vast Metallurgical Works, he has built Docks, and put his hands to many things, all of which have turned to gold—and some to silver. He does not deserve well of India, for he introduced the wicked practice of extracting silver from copper-ore—and thus largely contributed to the depreciation in the value of that once precious metal. Though now raised to the peerage by the Liberal Ministry Sir Hussey was one of those who refused to follow Mr. Gladstone in 1886. He found salvation only in the autumn of the following year when the Liberal leader in a speech addressed to a great meeting of people in Sir Hussey's Park at his seat Singleton Abbey, abandoned the proposal to exclude the Irish members from the Imperial Parliament. Subject to this commission the great metallist became a convert to Home Rule.

THE constitution of the new Bombay Frontier regiment, the 26th, says the Lahore paper, is still under the consideration of the Government of India. This regiment is now in course of formation or reconstruction at Quetta, under command of Major MacBay. The progress so far has been slow. The Beluchis and Brahuis enlisted for the 24th Bombay (Beluchistan) Regiment were all transferred by order of the late Commander-in-Chief of the Bombay army, without the sanction of the Government of India, to the new 26th Bombay (Beluchistan) Regiment in course of information to make way for the formation of a company of Ghazni-Hazaras; but as the Government of India had not sanctioned the formation of a company from this tribe in the 24th Regiment, an order has now been issued for the transfer of men of this untried class who have already been enlisted, to the new 26th Regiment, and their replacement in the 24th Regiment by a second company of Punjabi Muhammadans, as it is considered advisable that each new frontier corps should be composed of at least two companies of the reliable and tried class. This second company should, if possible, be raised by the transfer of men from non-frontier regiments of the Bombay army, encouragement being given to men of the required class to volunteer for the new corps. The two companies may be kept up to strength by recruitment in the Punjab in the usual manner, the recruiting party of the 24th Bombay (Beluchistan) Infantry working under the orders of the District recruiting officers at Rawalpindi. The composition of the 24th. Bombay (Beluchistan) Regiment of Infantry is now as fellows:—

Northern Pathans	1	Company.
Duranis	1	"
Ghilzais	2	"
Waziris, Maruats, &c.	1	"
Kakars	1	"
Punjabi Muhammadans	2	"
Total	8	

The Bombay military authorities as we have said would have liked to have had a company of Hazaras in the 24th regiment, but the Government of India consider it inadvisable to have any Hazaras enlisted in it, but have accorded sanction to one of the companies of the 26th Bombay Infantry being composed of Ghazni Hazaras, and as Bannu is the best central part from which Waziris of the best classes for military service can be recruited, a British officer possessing tact and ability to speak their language will be selected to recruit this class when the Government of India have sanctioned the deputation of such an officer on recruiting duty.

OUR London correspondent says: I quite agree with my correspondent that the insults to Mr. Gladstone at the reception at the Imperial Institute did not proceed from the upper classes, but he is wrong in attributing the hissing to the protelariat, if he uses that word in the ordinary sense. The *Westminster Gazette* tells us that the Yahoos of the evening were "well-dressed women and even decorated men." But at such a miscellaneous gathering as that of Wednesday night all "well-dressed women" are not high-born ladies, and it is not every "decorated man" who is a gentleman. The true upper classes are deadly opposed to Mr. Gladstone in politics, but socially, as the Duke of Argyll pointed out the other day, their feelings towards him are what they have always been. The kind of people who would be likely to forget themselves at a social function are not the dwellers in Belgravia, but the snobs and snobesses of the suburbs, who foolishly imagine that because politicians—if I may be allowed a vulgar expression—"slang" each other at Westminster are necessarily enemies in Mayfair. The worst of the regrettable affair at the Imperial Institute is that the blame will rest on the wrong shoulders. We can understand what capital will be made out of the matter at the Home Rule demonstration on Hyde Park next Sunday, at which "the men and women of London are" in large placards invited to "turn out in their tens of thousands and give a fitting answer to the would-be assassin of the Grand Old Man."

A MAHOMEDAN peon. lately attached to "E." Company, Calcutta Volunteer Rifles, has been charged with the theft of a rifle, bayonet, and accoutrements, which he sold to a baboo. He is also alleged to have stolen another rifle, which he was attempting to sell, when he was arrested. The accused has been remanded for judgment.

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH.

LONDON, JUNE 5.

H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh retired from the Devonport Command, yesterday, on being promoted to an Admiral of the Fleet.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

According to news received in Paris, the Siamese, at the summons of the French, have evacuated Cammon, a most important Siamese post, in Northern Annam. Stungtreng and Khong have been strongly garrisoned.

ULSTER DEFENCE UNION.

One hundred and seventy thousand names have been enrolled in the Ulster Defence Union, which to-day begins electing six hundred delegates for the Central Assembly.

THE MAILS.

LONDON, JUNE 3.

The Bombay Mails of the 20th ultimo arrived at Brindisi to-day.

THE ETONIAN DINNER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JUNE 5.

At the Etonian dinner, held yesterday evening, at the Viceregal Lodge, the Viceroy, on behalf of the old Etonians in India, sent a telegram to Lord Roberts congratulating him upon his G.C.S.I.

THE AMIR AND THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

Mr. Pyne, the Amir's agent, returns to Afghanistan from Simla this week. His mission has not been without effect in establishing a better understanding in high quarters of the Amir's ideas on the subject of Indian alliance.

The Amir will probably not come to India in Lord Lansdowne's time, but it is almost certain that he will agree to come and meet the next Viceroy.

COLONEL NEVILLE.

Colonel P. Neville leaves Simla immediately for Kashmir.

EUROPEAN GARDENERS FOR INDIA.

The Government of India have under consideration a scheme by which European gardeners for gardens in the various provinces will be regularly supplied from Kew, and will be retained on conditions more satisfactory than at present.

ARRIVAL OF THE RUSSIAN COMMISSIONER AT KUSHK.

The Russian Commissioner has arrived at Kushk, having joined Colonel Yates there on the 25th instant.

TROOPS AT KHELAT.

According to a Quetta district telegram, dated 2nd June, the number of men at present in Khelat is 432 ; Royal Artillery 32 men, British Infantry 299, Bombay Cavalry 82, and Bombay Infantry 19.

THE OCTROI DUTIES AT SIMLA.

A meeting to oppose the octroi duties was held in Simla this morning. The majority of the speakers recommended direct taxation as against octroi tax on water.

THE RECONSTITUTION OF CASTE REGIMENTS.

A report has just been received concerning the re-constitution scheme of the Hindustani Regiments, out of 7,143 men 5,195 have accepted transfers and 346 have refused ; 1,602 are still on leave or furlough.

THE AMIR AND THE HAZARAS.

No news has reached the Foreign Office as yet as to the movements of the Amir's troops and the tribesmen in the Hazara country. Further information is a waited with interest.

THE C. D. ACTS COMMISSION OF ENQUIRY.

Major Wilson, officiating Under-Secretary, Military Department, has been despatched to watch the proceedings of the C. D. Acts on behalf of the military authorities, who desire that witnesses who gave accounts before Mr. Russel's Committee may be now examined on oath.

RE-ORGANISATION OF ARMY STAFF.

It has been decided that the draft scheme for the reorganisation of army staff will be drawn up at once in the Military Department.

THE VICEROY'S TOUR.

As at present arranged H. E. the Viceroy will make a short trip to the interior towards the Maval Range, leaving Simla about the 17th instant. He will be accompanied by Captain the Hon'ble C. Harbord, A.-D.-C., and Surgeon-Major Fenn. H. E. the Viceroy will probably be absent from Simla for a week or ten days.

THE BURMA OPIUM ACT.

The revised draft rules under the Burma Opium Act are now under the consideration of the Legislative Department.

MADRAS MUNICIPAL REPRESENTATIVE TO THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, JUNE 5.

The Municipal Council met this evening to make a third attempt to elect a representative to the Legislative Council. Twenty-seven Commissioners were present. The result of the voting was that Mr. Rungiah Naidu was elected by a bare majority, receiving fourteen votes; Mr. Ananda Charlu received ten, and Dewan Bahadur Raganooth Row two.

THE SHIP GLENGARRY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JUNE 5.

The derelict ship Glengarry towed by the s. s. Warora, arrived at Coconada, on Friday.

LORD HARRIS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.

POONA, JUNE 5.

H. E. the Governor, accompanied by Captain Gabb, will leave Panchgani for Poona on the morning of the 12th instant and arrive the same evening. Lady Harris will stay at Panchgani for about a fortnight.

THE ELECTION OF RAO BAHADUR PANSE.

The Sardars' Association have submitted a petition to the local Government about the election of Rao Bahadur Panse, at which they say ninety-three voters were present ; and the Association contend that the majority of ninety-three is forty-seven, and Mr. Panse obtained only forty-four. The Association are of opinion that he has not been duly elected according to the rules by which the election was held.

LAND REVENUE COLLECTIONS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JUNE 5.

Land revenue collections in Lower Burma for the past financial year amount to 102 lakhs, being the best on record in the eleven districts. The whole demand was paid within the year.

APPOINTMENTS AND CHANGES.

[illegible]r. Thirkell White, Commissioner of Pegu, be[illegible] Commissioner of the Northern Division, in [illegible]eks, vice Colonel Cooke who goes on privilege [illegible]. On Colonel Cooke's return he becomes [illegible]mmissioner of Pegu, Mr. Macrae, Deputy Com[illegible]ssioner Hanthawaddy officiating in the meantime.

THE ESCORT TO THE POLITICAL OFFICER AT KURRAM.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JUNE 5.

The escort to the Political Officer at Kurram Valley has gone to their summer quarters at Maulana, in the north of the Kurram fort. Their camp is pitched at an elevation of 6,000 feet.

SCARCITY IN THE KAREN DISTRICT.

Captain Cronan, Deputy Commissioner at Tavoy, reports that the Karens, inhabiting the hill tracts east of Tavoy district, are in great straits. Food-supplies are almost exhausted. He has been directed to proceed to the place to report the state of affairs there, taking with him about a month's supply of provisisions for the Karens. He has also been directed to start relief work, if necessary. It will not be an easy task to reach that remote district, for the recent heavy rains have swollen the rivers, and transport will be exceedingly difficult.

THE DISTINGUISHED SERVICE ORDER.

On Wednesday last, at the parade of the troops of the Mandalay Garrison, Colonel Prendergast presented the Distinguished Service Order to Captain Harkness Davies, Station Staff Officer.

THE BHAMO UNIVERSITY.

The Bhamo University question will be considered at a meeting of the educational Syndicate, on Saturday next.

SERGEANT-MAJOR O'CALLAGHAN.

Great sympathy is felt at Shillong for Sergeant-Major O'Callaghan, who has been arrested for shooting at Sergeant Hamond, at Changla Gully. He was formerly Sergeant-Instructor of the Shillong Volunteers. and was universally liked and esteemed. All who were formerly associated with him are anxious to testify to his character, and to give him assistance.

NOTES FROM BHIMPORE.

A CORRESPONDENT writes :—Bhimpore is fast becoming such a fashionable summer resort for native visitors, that it is interesting to inquire what attractions it presents, and why so many of our native countrymen and countrywomen have this year deserted Khandala and other summer resorts to spend the season here. As far back as the days of the John Company the place was the hot weather resort of the Surat officials, who apparently thought nothing of driving nine miles into their offices at Surat and returning the same evening to their homes. A few of the bungalows belonging to this era still exist, as standing memorials of British prosperity and anti-jerry building days, but the memory of only one of this generation, an eccentric old gentleman, called "the Commodore" still lives in local tradition. After this a military era ensued when the chief visitors were the regiments from Surat, who used regularly for many years to have hot weather camps here. But Surat ceased to be a first-class military station, and the regimental camps dissapeared, leaving behind them only a race-course and rifle butts, traces of which are still easily discoverable. Bhimpore then sank back into its pre-historic obscurity, as a small fishing village, with a desolate waste of barren sand-banks stretching along the seashore, which, owing to its position, between the mouths of the Tapti and Mindhola Rivers, afforded admirable advantages to the fisher-folk for piracy and smuggling ; if we may believe the older fisher-folk, who give graphic and stirring accounts of plunder and chase, and mournfully point out the fine houses built with the proceeds of the spoil, these advantages were utilized to the very fullest extent. Smuggling and piracy, however, have long since vanished, and the sand-banks have been gradually rolled back seawards and their place taken by a plantation of babul trees ; which again in its turn is now being rapidly displaced by bungalows and gardens. In this way the salubrity of the climate at all times good has been considerably increased. Three or four years ago some visitors suffering from fever and paralysis came up from Bombay for a fortnight's rest and change of air ; they found the change so satisfactory and the result to their health and spirits so good, that they stayed at Bhimpore for the rest of the summer, and on their return to Bombay sounded the praises of this newly-discovered summer resort in the ears of all their friends who, in the following season, imitated their example with equal satisfaction and benefit to themselves. Since then the popularity of the place has increased by leaps and bounds, so that during the season which has just closed every bungalow and lodging has been crowded to overflowing. The climate is almost unique ; during the whole of the past summer there have been very few days when a cool refreshing breeze and wild sunshine have not prevailed. But in addition to this, there are other attractions, the chief of which is the absolute quiet and absence of noise and bustle ; in this place we have a sleepy boom from the sea. The sands being firm and hard are excellent for riding. The bathing is both good and safe. A sea wall, which is at present over a mile in length, and is being still extended, makes a promenade and a novelty which is both popular and welcome. The roads, which lead in every direction and are in good order, provide plenty of good driving for those who are fond of it ; while those who care for sport and hard work, can pursue the plentiful but wary buck in the neighbouring country. The living is cheap and good ; one is only nine hours journey from Bombay. But any description of Bhimpore would be incomplete without an account of the scene presented by the sea-shore in the evening. Little children dance about at the water's edge afraid to do more than wet the soles of their feet while their attendants squat together and gossip. Parsis, men and women, promenade up and down, groups of elderly Hindoo gentlemen sit solemnly in circles discussing with beseeming gravity the political outlook as portrayed in the day's newspapers. The benches on the sea wall are crowded with chattering women, their feet tucked under them ; while young spectacled Borahs swagger up and down talking loudly.

BANDS AT THE ESPLANADE BANDSTAND.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I was glad to read the remarks made by you in to-day's issue of your paper under the above heading together with the suggestion you make to raise a fund for the payment of incidental expenses incurred by Bands when they play at the Esplanade, and which are at present borne by the Officers of such Bands.

I am sure the music-loving portion of the public, and especially those who so often attend at the Esplanade when there is any Band, are entirely of the same opinion as you. As regards the raising of a fund and to show their approval of your suggestion they should not delay in sending you their mite. As one who concurs with your proposal I send my contribution of Re. 1, and trust the list you have opened will not be long in filling.—Yours, &c.,

June 5. BERTIE.

MILITARY NEWS

LIEUTENANT MOBERLEY, who behaved with so much gallantry in the fight at Chilas in March, has been recommended for the Distinguished Service Order.

IT has been proposed to withdraw the valise from all troops in India, and also from battalions arriving in this country, the accessories, such as braces, straps, &c., being retained.

THE 1st Battalion Somersetshire Light Infantry, coming from Gibralter next trooping season, go to Subathu ; the 1st Dorsetshires from Egypt go to Wellington ; No. 1 battery Horse Artillery from England to Mhow ; the 29th Field Battery to Bangalore ; the 40th Field Battery to Ahmednagar ; and the 45th to Secunderabad.

THE new Governor of Canada is not only well acquainted with the Dominion, to which the Earl and Countess of Aberdeen have paid several prolonged visits ; but he is also, as he sometimes jestingly remarks, "a Canadian farmer." During his last visit to Canada, Lord Aberdeen bought extensive tracts of land, which are now being cultivated as fruit farms, and which, their owner hopes, will be a flourishing industry before many years are over. Both Lord and Lady Aberdeen are delighted with what they have seen of Canada and the Canadians, and at their Scotch home the maple tree, with its flaming foliage, stands out in autumn from among the soberer green of pines and oaks, having been introduced after a visit to Canada. The Laird and Lady of Haddo are also often seen driving about in light and picturesque carriages uncanny to the native Scot, and which have been "made in Canada."

SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

(FROM OUR SPORTING CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, MAY 19.

THE SPORTING JOURNALIST.

THERE would be no greater tribute to the popularity of sports and pastimes in England than the rapid development of journalism as applied to our recreations and amusements, both out of doors and indoors. The number of newspapers which are wholly and solely sporting organs is simply legion. Lovers of the turf have some scores of periodicals to read, mark, and inwardly digest if they are to be perfectly *au courant* with all that concerns the breeding and running of thoroughbred racehorses. Cricket, football, cycling, golf, lawn tennis, aquatics, chess, whist, and other games have all smart publications to which devotees and enthusiasts naturally turn. Indeed, it is hard—very hard—to name a legitimate sport which has no paper of its own. More than that, nearly all our daily and weekly newspapers reserve very considerable space for reporting and commenting upon events in the world of sport. The monthly magazines, and even the quarterlies, frequently contain articles upon sports of various kinds. Indeed, it is difficult to know what England would do without the sporting reporter and critic. And yet it always seems to me that the aforesaid reporter or critic is not generally regarded with the same respect—not to say veneration—which is so generally accorded to the common or garden variety of pressmen. I have no cause of quarrel with the pressman who is a politician, or who writes learnedly on sanitary schemes for the edification of the average ratepayer. I have no complaints to make against reporters from those in the House of Commons down to those who attend the meetings of the Little Peddlington Local Board. All—all are honourable men, and, generally speaking, do their work both well and conscientiously. But, after all, it requires no very special knowledge to report a speech in the House, or to serve up a tasty confection of the remarks of old Bombastes. In these days it is not overwhelmingly difficult to pen a political screed which passes muster with the general herd. Vituperation's artful aid is largely the stock-in-trade of those whom Mr. Cuninghame Graham once described as "those Magnolia-scented, gilt-edged liars—the leader writers of the daily papers." My point is this—that the competent sporting reporter, critic, and commentator is really a specialist. And as such, in my opinion, deserves as much respect from the general reading public as the journalist who stains paper about politics, municipal government, and murders. Mr. Henry Labouchere once remarked that journalism is the art of concealing ignorance, and he is the best journalist who can the most artistically conceal his lack of knowledge. This course is open to the common or garden ink-slinger. A sporting journalist cannot conceal his ignorance from his readers because they generally know too much about the subject. He cannot shelter himself behind vague generalities, for if he does he is soon assessed at his proper worth. Let the sporting journalist make the smallest mistake, the least slip in the world, and it is very short odds that he will immediately find himself not merely corrected, but absolutely slaughtered by some statistical sporting fiend who has studied his subject very closely.

A RACING REPORTER'S LIFE.

Fairly well educated, smart, energetic, well versed in sport, and in the ways of the world, the sporting reporter is a long-suffering man. He travels much, rarely enjoys the comforts of home life, has to endure many rebuffs, has to get through his work under the most trying and demoralising conditions, and has to endure all kinds of weather. The lot of the sporting reporter is too frequently not a happy one. These remarks particularly apply to the reporters of our race meetings. These very hard-worked men have very much more to do than the readers of newspapers imagine. Just let me give you some idea of the task of the racing reporter. Just let us take for example the opening week of the season. In all probability the reporter leaves London on the Sunday morning and reaches the quaint old city of Lincoln during the afternoon. During the evening he has an interview with the clerk of the course to obtain what is technically termed the "order of running"—that is to say, the times which are fixed for the starting of the various races on the morrow, as well as the entries for races which are, the scratchings of horses which are not, to run, and such other information as the clerk of the course usually gives. This is flashed by the telegraph all over the country, and generally the reporter on the spot appends his opinions of the animals most likely to win. He may have other special telegrams and notes to despatch before retiring to rest. The reporter must rise with the lark next morning to see the horses which have arrived to take their morning gallops, and this is an important duty if any of the Lincoln Handicap candidates are on the spot. A critical account of these exercise canters is very largely looked for, as the accurate observations of the pressman either confirm or refute the information which leaks out concerning a horse at its training quarters—especially if these quarters be far on a wild and unknown to public view. After an early lunch the journalist is soon back on the Carholme with the object of learning the latest betting on the handicap and the Grand National. Then follows the afternoon's racing. The clerks of the course invariably supply the starters and jockeys, and the judge with never-failing courtesy supplies officially the distances between the three placed horses. That is all the official assistance he obtains. Amid the sempiternal yelling of the loud-voiced, strong-lunged, leather-throated, bookmakers the reporter has to pay great attention in order to secure the exact starting prices the bookmakers offer in relation to the various candidates. And these quotations are of the utmost importance. In these days of what is called starting-price betting they must be accurate or they are valueless, and they must justly reflect the state of the market. When we consider the vast amount of money at stake on most races it will be seen at once how essential it is that these figures should be correct even to small fractions. The reporter has also to closely watch the race and read it so as to describe it—a task the difficulty of which can only be appreciated after one has attempted. It requires a perfect knowledge of the liveries of the various owners, keen eyesight, a good pair of binoculars, and much experience. Every race requires three or four telegraphic messages. At the close of the actual sport there are comments to be penned on the form of the different animals, and general introductions of a less technical character to be penned. Every line of this work has to be written under great mental pressure. In the first place not a moment must be wasted. And in this hurry accuracy is essential. Moreover, the "copy" has invariably to be prepared amid a rush and bustle, a noise and a confusion, which is a veritable Babel. The same reporter has frequently both evening and morning newspapers to attend to, and perhaps many of both with many special requests which require attention. Nor is his day's work completed until he has, as on the previous night, again obtained and despatched the order of running. And so on day after day. After a big handicap there are thousands of telegrams to despatch. When work at Lincoln is finished the racing reporters board an express at the Midland Station, and rush pell mell across the country to Liverpool. Generally they are writing all the way in the flying train. Having arrived on the banks of the Mersey the same weary round is pursued until the Saturday evening.

"HOTSPUR."

This gives but a faint glimpse of the hurrying, worrying life of a racing reporter. Of course, all weeks are not so busy as that devoted to Lincoln and Liverpool, but at Newmarket, Epsom, Doncaster, Goodwood, Ascot, Sandown Park, Kempton Park, and at other rece courses the work is really enormous, and the correctness of the reports is under the circumstances wonderful. When I say that the work is really enormous I mean it. The Government send a special staff of telegraph operators to every race meeting of importance, and one smart, well-known gentleman is the travelling superintendent of this department. I could tell you much more concerning the racing reporter and his daily toil, but I think I have said sufficient to indicate that they are a body of trained specialists who accomplish much under the very worst conditions. Of writers on the turf, commentators on form, and the well-educated vaticinators there are no end. Their work is usually not so severe as that of the racing reporter, but to be done well it requires more experience, greater judgment, keener observation, and a more facile and graceful mode of expression. Among these gentlemen no one is so closely read so, much respected, and so successful as "Hotspur," whose name is Mr. Charles Greenwood. There is no more able turf writer. Born at Oxford, Mr. Greenwood joined the staff of "Bell's Life" nearly thirty years ago, and this sporting newspaper was not slow to recognise that it had discovered a clever man. From "Bell's Life" he went to the "Sportsman," and it is no secret that he is "Hotspur," of the "Daily Telegraph." He is rather about the medium height ; squarely built, and thick-set, but muscular, and generally a man of good presence. His firmly-set mouth denotes the determination and professional energy of the gentleman. Two keen eyes, a well-shaped nose, and broad, expansive, and ample forehead complete my pen picture of Mr. Greenwood. No one can describe or "read" a race so graphically and so accurately as "Hotspur." On the Press stand a group of reporters invariably gather round Mr. Greenwood, who "reads" the race for their common benefit. He dictates his descriptions in a calm, clear, resonant voice, without the least hesitation from start to finish. No one is quicker to see what either a horse or a jockey is doing, and no one is smarter in analysing a race as a guide for the future. Mr. Greenwood's articles in the *Daily Telegraph* need no commendation. He writes gracefully, tersely, and pointedly. He wastes no words. His knowledge is full, his memory wonderful, and his judgment excellent. He moves in the best sporting circles. He loves cricket ; he enjoys billiards, of which he is a past master, and he adores a day in the country with greyhounds. Straightforward and sociable, Mr. Greenwood is welcome everywhere, both on and off the course.

"PAVO."

Writing of Mr. Greenwood reminds one of another *Bell's Life* man, who is just about the top of his profession. I refer to Mr. Langley, who is better known to the vast army of race-goers by his *nom de plume* of "Pavo." Does he call himself "Peacock" because he is cock of the walk ? It is only right and proper that an aristocratic newspaper like the *Morning Post* should have an aristocratic contributor on the turf topics, and that this aristocratic personage should suffer from such an aristocratic complaint as the gout. Mr. Langley is a gentleman and looks it. You could never mistake him for anything else. "Pavo" articles are always well and vigorously written. He is very reminiscent, as any man would be who was present at the first race for the Cambridgeshire in 1839, when Lavercost was the winner. Mr. Langley generally knows what is going on in the turf world, and is very fond of tracing and examining pedigree and dilating upon the freaks of fortune in the lottery of breeding for the turf. As I have said, he was originally on *Bell's Life*, and passed from there to the *Sporting Gazette*. "Pavo" only patronises the best meetings. Fond of the Riviera, he generally passes the winter in this sunny clime. He has a vivid recollection of the Nice earthquake. Such is "Pavo." Surely, the sporting reporter and turf critic of the character and style of "Hotspur" and "Pavo" are worthy of the utmost respect from the sporting community. I will tell you something about other sporting reporters at an early date—notably those engaged on cricket and football.

THE AUSTRALIANS AND THE M. C. C.

During this week the Australian cricket team have made their first appearance in London this tour, and that very properly against the team of the Marylebone club—our leading cricket organisation. This fixture recalls the first contest ever played under this title at Lords. The original Australian team, which came to England in 1878 under David Gregory, first appeared at Trent Bridge ground and were beaten in a single innings by Notts. Within a few days Gregory's eleven were seen at Lords, where they encountered a Marylebone combination which included Messrs. W. G. Grace, Hornby, C. Booth, A. W. Ridley, A. G. Webbe, and G. F. Vernon, with Wild, Flowers, G. G. Hearne, Alfred Shaw, and Morley. The Cornstalks won by nine wickets, and the match is ever worthy of memory from the fact that it was the first victory of Australian cricketers on English soil. This was the match which aroused respect in the English mind for the prowess of the Cornstalks in the cricket field. It was the bowlers' wicket and the trundlers from "down under" carried all before them. The match was begun and finished in a single day—nay four and-a-half hours, during which 31 wickets fell for 105 runs or for over three runs apiece. In their first innings the "Marylebones" were dismissed for 33, of which "Monkey" Hornby made 19—the highest score on either side. The demon Spofforth captured six wickets for 4 runs in 5 overs and 3 balls. The Australians responded with 41, of which luckless Midwinter scored 10. The second innings of the club—who had a representative England team—was a sight for the gods. Nine batsmen were clean-bowled and the eleven was out for 19. Boyle and Spofforth only sent down 17 overs—the former being credited with 5 wickets for 3 runs, and the latter 5 for 16. Spofforth, who performed the "hat trick" in the first innings, has since declared that there was nothing remarkable about the success of his side. What made it remarkable to English minds was the fact that it was done by the Australians. I don't remember any other Colonial combination sending a representative English team to the right about for merely nineteen runs. I see that Lord Sheffield considers the present Colonial team the equal of the 1882 combination commanded by Murdoch. They met Marylebone in July and the result was a draw, the club scoring 302. The match this week has been followed with the greatest interest on all hands as the Marylebone club and the Australians have always provided capital cricket in their meetings.

THE FOOTBALL LEAGUE.

The football world is just now very much exercised over the constitution of the League for the next season. A meeting is to be held in Manchester next week with reference to the matter. Most people thought that the constitution of the League was settled on the competitive lines agreed upon last year, when the organisation was made to embrace sixteen clubs, was provided with a second division, and a system of promotion and reduction according to performances. Now the clubs that have been reduced to the second division are howling like spoilt children. In some cases it is said that this catastrophe means ultimate ruin. Mr. Sudell, the energetic president of Preston North End, desires to again restrict the League to twelve clubs, which shall equally divide the net proceeds of all matches in the tournament. Mr. Tom Watson, the secretary of Sunderland, is also prepared to move, in the event of Mr. Sudell's monetary scheme being rejected, that visiting clubs should take one-third of the gate. On the other hand, there are members of the League executive who desire to extend the first division. In my opinion all these changes are undesirable. The League should be conducted on steadfast lines, or the public will lose confidence in the institution. There should not be a new code of rules and a novel system of government every year. This in itself is a confession of weakness. Moreover, I think it is a pity to introduce the division of gates. If towns like Sunderland and Preston will not adequately support their splendid teams it is not fair to expect clubs like Everton, which draw big gates at home, to help to keep them in existence. Besides, if the League is reduced to twelve, which is going to be knocked out ? Surely, not clubs which have gamely struggled out of the lowest positions in the list ! No, the league executive should cease this thinkering or they will destroy the interest felt in their competition.

THE *Mahratta*, writing on the subject of the Anti-nautch movement in Madras, says : We cannot understand why Europeans from the Bombay Bishop down to the writers of pice papers for propagating Christianity should be so much scandalised at an insignificant evil in Hindu society when more abominable customs prevail and are even honoured amongst themselves. Viewing a nautch dance to be demoralizing to Hindu youths, it is certainly harmless compared with balls and may-poles and sweating houses. There might be admirers and advocates of the European ball even amongst us, but to our unsophisticated eyes the mightly revels in the ballroom very edifying or creditable to the people who indulge in it. Hindus may be a barbarous nation, but Hindus will prefer that a fallen nautch-woman should dance before them than that their own wives and sisters and daughters should jump and flount hand in hand, and arm in arm, with any passing acquaintance of the hour. The Indian nautch is at best injurious to the male sex only : the European ball corrupts both men and women.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

THE following are excerpts from the minutes of Trustees' meeting of 30th ultimo :—

Read letter from the Docks Superintendent, No. 1832, dated 19th May, 1893, reporting that on the 18th April Mr. F. M. Hoosein, Dock clerk, while tallying import cargo *ex* s. s. "Eden Hall" sustained injuries to his toes by a cargo truck accidentally passing over them and was in consequence obliged to stay away from duty from the 19th April to the 6th May, both days inclusive, and recommending that, as no privilege leave is due to Mr. F. M. Hoosein, under the special circumstances, he may be allowed special leave with pay for the period he was laid up in bed.

Resolution.—Mr. F. M. Hoosein, Dock clerk, may, as a special case, be allowed to draw full pay for the time that he was laid up from the injuries referred to, *viz.*, from 19th April to 6th May inclusive.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, No. 24389, dated 9th February 1893, stating that the buildings on the reclamation south of Sassoon Dock contain 294 inmates, and that the 5-seated latrine provided by the Trustees is totally insufficient ; and calling on the Trustees to increase the accommodation. Read report by the Engineer, No. 785-90, dated 3rd April 1893, stating that the cost of 5 extra seats to the present latrine is estimated at Rs. 344, and the annual cost of maintenance at Rs. 241. Read memo. by the Traffic Manager, No. 22-85, dated 7th April 1893, giving the revenue receipts from the reclamation in the past 5 years as follows :—1887-88, Rs. 1,614-13-5; 1888-89, Rs. 1,689-8-1; 1889-90, Rs. 1,698-5-5 ; 1890-91, Rs. 2,000-12-5 ; 1891-92, Rs. 2, 777-1-1. Read proceedings of the Land Committee recommending that the latrine accommodation be increased by 5 seats as proposed.

Resolution.—Sanctioned against Revenue Bunder properties.

Read letter from the Collector of Land Revenue, of Customs and Opium, No. C 4097, dated the 20th May 1893, intimating that the necessary sanction of Government has been received to the New Tank Bunder Reclamation Wharf being declared a public wharf and to the entertainment of an additional preventive staff there ; and requesting that the sanction of the Trustees may be obtained to a site selected by the Superintendent, Preventive Service, in conjunction with the Traffic Manager of the Trust and indicated on a plan attached to his lettter, being made available for the erection of a 12 feet square teakwood chauki required for the accommodation of the staff. Read report by the Traffic Manager, No. 22-1025, dated 25th May 1893, saying that the site required by the Collector is situated next to the Port Trust Revenue chauki and is very suitable.

Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from Mr. Merwanjee Mancherjee Cama, dated 28th March 1896, stating—That hitherto in the case of bonds standing in the joint names of two or more individuals the prevailing practice, when drawing interest, was for 'one' of the holders to sign the bonds "for himself and co-proprietors," and that temporary receipts for the bonds, as well as interest warrants, were made out in his name and signed by that holder in the same way as the bonds upon which the bonds were returned and the interest paid. That this practice so long followed has now been changed, and all three documents are required to be signed by all the holders, which entails much delay, inconvenience and trouble as the bonds, receipts, and interest warrants could not, from their very nature, be signed simultaneously and have to be sent round to all the proprietors one after another every time interest has to be recovered. That when the holders happen to live at great distances, or one of them is abroad, or is a female necessitating attestations to her signature, the drawing of interest becomes a difficult matter, but that in the case of Government Paper the hardship is not so great as coupon loans do not require to be signed, the Public Debt Office having issued printed forms on which joint holders of such securities can authorize one or more of their number to draw interest, and that as such an authority will not be accepted for Port Trust securities he requests that this letter may be placed before the proper authorities for their consideration. Read letter from the Secretary and Treasurer, Bank of Bombay, Public Debt Office, where the interest on Foreshore Securities is paid, No. 400, dated 14th April 1893, stating in reply to a reference that the practice of allowing one or more of the joint-holders of Government Promissory Notes to draw interest on signing "for himself and co-proprietors" has been discontinued under the Notification of the Government of India, Finance and Commerce Department, No. 3713, dated 2nd September 1891, and a power of attorney, free of stamp duty, is required from all the holders of the notes in favour of one of them, a form of which he forwards for inspection, as the Government of India found the old practice was attended with risk and that the Public Debt Office, with the view to protect the interests of the Trust, discontinued the practice of allowing one of the joint-holders of Port Trust Bonds to draw interest on signing for himself and his co-proprietors and required the signatures of all the proprietors as powers of attorney, free from stamp duty, cannot be accepted in the case of Port Trust Securities. and thus the change in the procedure for payment of interest necessitated the signatures of all the joint proprietors of Port Trust Securities or the execution of a stamped power of attorney which Mr. Cama considers to be an inconvenience and hardship. Read note by the Assistant Secretary, dated 17th April, 1893. Read note by the Secretary, dated 12th May, 1893. Read proceedings of the Finance and Establishment Committee.

Resolution.—The Trustees approve of the same procedure being followed in the payment of interest to co-proprietors of Port Trust Securities and Debentures as obtains in the payment of interest on Government Promissory Notes. Application should be made to Government to exempt powers of attorney to draw interest on Port Trust Securities and Debentures from the payment of stamp duty.

Read Government Resolution, Marine Department, No. 134, dated 23rd May, 1893, appointing Captain A. Campbell, R. I. M., D. S. ''., officiating Director of the Royal Indian Marine, to act as a Trustee during the absence of Captain J. Hext, R.N., A.D.C., C. I. E.

Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following papers were laid on the table :—

PILOTAGE STATEMENT.

	For week ending 26th May, 1893.	For week ending 26th May, 1892.
Vessels piloted into harbour..	25	25
" out of " ..	30	27
" transported	27	24
" attended to	1	2
" warped	4	None.

STATEMENT OF VESSELS USING TRUSTEES' DOCKS.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels entered	11	13
" left	12	11
" remaining in dock	14	16

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessels entered	11	11
" left	12	10
" remaining in dock........	15	13

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

For week to 27th May 1833.

		Gross Tonnage.	Period of occupation including Sundays, and holidays.
H. B. Mudlark }	Docked at {	304	4 days.
Tug Princess }	one time. {	193	4 "

Continued from 21st May 1893.

S. s. Aldgate	3,330	2 days.
S. s. Laju	1,910	1 day.

THE Mandalay correspondent of a contemporary writes :—During the time that the Mountain Battery was in practice camp near Tankintoung Hill, casual parties of sporting Tommies and men on fatigues, putting out targets, &c., succeeded in retrieving about 15 per cent. of the shrapnel shell fired ; the bursting charge had exploded in the usual way, but instead of the bullets flying out and spreading, as they should have done, they remained almost intact in the body of the shell, and the projectile would have been practically useless as a man-slaying agent. Had it been possible to have recovered all the shell that had been fired, there is no doubt the percentage of useless projectiles would have been found to be very large. When the enemy consists of wooden dummies the results obtained from the use of such unreliable shell are of course disappointing, but had the same thing happened in actual warfare the consequences would certainly have been serious, possibly disastrous. The necessity for a more reliable projectile is undoubtedly pressing, when one considers that all the European and half the native Mountain Batteries are armed with the 2·5 inch gun, and for the most part equipped with this pattern (mark II.) of shrapnel shell. The case has, however, been referred, and will, let us hope, receive the attention it deserves.

A CORRESPONDENT of the Lahore paper writes :—An official of the Central Jail, Jhelum, was prosecuted by the postal authorities for using a 4 anna service stamp on an ordinary private letter, and was fined Rs. 3 by the magistrate. There is reason to believe that proper care is not taken of service stamps—too many so-called Government officials are entrusted with them, and hence their misuse. If the provisions of rule 380 of the Postal Guide were carried out, and a proper and careful account of service stamps maintained in a'l Government offices, fewer would go astray, and there would be less abuse of the use of them.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE ordinary monthly meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation was held, yesterday, in the Municipal Office. Mr. George Cotton was voted to the chair. There were also present :—Messrs. Ardasir Dadabhai Mody, Badrudin bin Abdulla Kur, Brigade-Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel S. O'B. Banks, Messrs. Bhagwandas Narotumdas, Bhalchandra Krishna Bhatawadekar, Byramjee Nasserwanjee Servai, E. B. Carroll, Chimanlal Harilal Setalvad, J. P. Cornforth, Cowasjee Hormusjee, Cowasji Pestonji, Damodar Thakersi Mulji, Dominick A. D'Monte, Dinsha Edulji Wacha, Fardunji Nasarwanji Bisni, Fazalbhai Jumabhai Lalji, the Hon. Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Messrs. Framji Dorabji Divecha, Grattan Geary, Hurkisondas Nurrotumdas, Ibrahim Rahimtula, Jagmohandas Vandrawandas, Sir Jamsetji Jejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, Kaikhosro Nowroji Kabraji, Karsandas Chubildas, K. M. Shroff, Kharsedji Nasarwanji Wadya, Rai Bahadur Luchmon Singh, Messrs. Meherjibhai Rastamji Setna, Nanabhai Navroji Katrak, Nanu Narayen Kothare, Nowroji Jehangir Gamadia, Rahimtula Mohamed Sayani, G. W. Roughton, Shivaji Dhurmaji, Tribhowandas Munguldas Nathoobhoy, Dr. Accacio Gabriel Viegas, and Captain W. P. Walshe.

THE NEW FIRE BRIGADE STATION BUILDING.

Mr. K. N. Kabraji moved that letter No. 3562, dated 19th May, 1893, from the Commissioner, reporting one memorial from Messrs. Sorabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla, Ardasir Pestonjee Setna, and other residents of Nanabhoy Bomanjee Street, protesting against the erection of a new fire brigade station at the entrance to that street be recorded, and that the plans of the fire brigade station in Hornby Row, Fort, be so far altered as to reduce the height of the building to not more than twenty-five feet ; that with this view the Municipal Commissioner be requested to instruct the Executive Engineer to provide for the necessary accommodation within this reduced limit ; and that, in the event of sufficient accommodation not being possible for all hands, a portion of the brigade be accommodated in their present or some other rented place in the vicinity of the new station.

Mr. Kabraji, in support of his motion, said that his proposition was a sort of compromise, which the Corporation would willingly accept, as the Corporation had so far committed themselves that it was impossible for them now to abandon the scheme of building the new station.

Dr. Meherjibhoy Rustomji Settna seconded the proposition.

Mr. Roughton rose to a point of order. He ventured to think that if the Corporation accepted the motion before them, they would make themselves liable to be sued for damages by the contractors. He thought the proposition was not in order as it asked the Corporation to set aside a scheme, which they had once sanctioned, and on the strength of that resolution of the Corporation the Commissioner had entered into certain contracts.

Mr. Sayani did not see any point of order involved in the question. He admitted there was a question of damages, but that had no bearing on the point at issue.

The President ruled that the motion was in order, and the discussion thereon was allowed to proceed.

The Commissioner was surprised to find that the objections of Mr. Kabraji were brought forward so late as that. The question had been discussed in the Corporation and the Standing Committee several times.

Mr. Kabraji : I was not present at those meetings of the Standing Committee.

Mr. Acworth : The matter came before the Standing Committee a dozen times, and I dont believe Mr. Kabraji was absent on all those occasions.

Mr. Acworth, continuing, said that on all those previous occasions there was no kind of objection brought forward either in the Standing Committee or the Corporation. The encroachmeant which had been placed on Shapursett's Chukla on the east had already been removed by the revision of the plan. The arcade over Hornby Road foot-path which probably would have caused some obstruction to the circulation of air in Pitta Street was also removed. The previous condition of the Gunbow Street showed that the width of the street varied from 9 to 14 feet. The new building for the station would leave a road-way of 41 feet in width. Mr. Kabraji had remarked that there had been luxurious accommodation proposed in the new building, but the building was only meant to accomodate just the number of lascars, hose-men, engineer, and his staff, required for a steam fire-engine. The site was always intended to be used for building purposes. If the Corportion did not sanction to build the new fire brigade station on the site, they would have to purchase another plot and for a piece of ground 290 square yards in area they would have to pay Rs. 29,000 as the rate of land in the Fort would not be less than one hundred rupees per square yard. They would also have to pay a large amount to the contractors by way of damages if they did not want the contractors to proceed with the work.

Dr Viegas considered that after hearing the convincing explanation of the Commissioner the Corporation would not accept Mr. Kabraji's motion.

Dr Bhalchandra said that after the remarks of the Commissioner, which were quite satisfactory, there was nothing else left for the Corporation to do than to eliminate the latter portion of Mr. Kabraji's proposition. He accordingly moved an amendment that the letter from the Commissioner reporting on the memorial from the residents of Nanabhoy Bomanji Street protesting against the erection of a new fire brigade station at the entrance of the street be recorded.

Mr. Javerilal Umiashanker Yajnik, in seconding the amendment, observed that there would be no real obstruction to ventilation in the street as was fully explained by the Commissioner.

Dr. Katrak and Mr. Vacha remarked that all reasonable objections had been satisfied by the Commissioner.

Dr. Settna : I am also convinced by the arguments of the Commissioner, and——

The President : I am sorry, but you having once expressed your views and cannot make a second speech.

Mr. Karsondas : Mr. Kabraji will now see his way to withdraw his motion,

Dr. Settna : But can I not speak on the amendment ?

The President : You can.

Dr. Settna : I seconded the original motion, but after hearing the Commissioners's remarks I am convinced on the point, and I wish to withdraw my support to the original motion. (Laughter.)

The President : You cannot do that.

Dr. Settna : Not even with the permission of the meeting ?

The President : No. (Laughter.)

Mr. Kabraji, in his final reply, said that if there was a will there was a way, and the Commissioner might remove the difficulty. Seeing the sense of the meeting, and particularly noticing that the seconder was not in favour of the motion, he would withdraw it.

The original motion was withdrawn, and Dr. Bhalchandra's amendment was carried unanimously.

AN ADDRESS TO H. R. H. THE DUKE OF YORK.

Mr. G. W. Roughton moved "That a suitable address be presented by the Corporation, through the proper channel to H. R. H. the Duke of York upon the occasion of his marriage with the Princess May. That a committee, consisting of Messrs. Pherozeshah M. Metha, Grattan Geary, Hurkissondas Narrotumdas, the Hon'ble Fazulbhoy Visram, and Dr. A. G. Viegas, be appointed to draw up such address. That the Standing Committee be requested to recommend to the Corporation the provision of such sum as may be necessary to procure a suitable casket to contain the address aforesaid." In support of his proposition Mr. Roughton said that it was a matter of congratulation for them that the consort of their future ruler would be an Engish Princess, and that they were not forced to go to some foreign country to obtain the future Queen consort. (Hear, hear and laughter.) The Princess would be popular not only in England but with the whole empire. The mother of the young Princess was one of the most popular of English Princesses. No one would be more gratified in the acknowledgment of the importance which India attached to this marriage than the uncle and aunt of his Royal Highness the Duke and Duchess of Connaught, whose sympathy with India had recently been shown in this Presidency. Mr. Roughton was quite sure that no address of congratulation would be more heartily received by the Duke of York than that which would be presented by the Bombay Municipal Corporation. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Hurkisondas Narotumdas, in seconding the proposition, suggested that the names of Mr. Roughton and Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy be added to the committee which was done.

Dr. Cowasjee Hormusjee said that he had the authority of Dr. Blaney to say that he (Dr. Blaney) would be in London on the occasion of the Royal marriage, and if the Corporation chose he (Dr. Blaney) as their President would hand over the address personally to his Royal Highness. As it was desirable that their President should hand over the address to the Duke and the Princess personally, Dr. Cowasji suggested that Mr. Roughton would make the necessary change in his proposition.

Mr. Roughton did not think he should make any change as he had proposed that the address should be presented by the Corporation through the proper channel.

Dr. Cowasji said that he thought it would be very desirable, that as Dr. Blaney had gone to England he should be given the address to present. It had been done in Sir Morland's case. (A laugh.)

Mr. Roughton : It can only be sent through [illegible] gular channel and must go through the Secretary of State. (Hear, hear.)

The Municipal Commissioner : It must go through the Governor, and the Government of India,and so on to the Secretary of State.

Mr. Roughton : The marriage will take place on the 6th of July, and it will be better to send the address through the regular channel.

Dr. Cowasji said that the address could be sent without loss of time through Dr. Blaney.

Mr. Wacha : Dr. Blaney may not be in England before the marriage ; he is going to England after staying on the Continent.

Dr. Cowasji : He will make it a point to go to England if we ask him.

Mr. Wacha : He may, or may not.

Dr. Cowasji : I am sure he will ; he told me so (Laughter.) I am authorised to say that if the Corporation chooses it he will go to England and present the address. I hope Mr. Roughton will leave out the part of his resolution about the proper channel. (Laughter.)

Captain Walshe : Let us send our address through the proper channel, and Dr. Blaney may present another address of his own. (Laughter.)

Mr. Wacha having expressed the hope that the Standing Committee would not recommend an extravagant sum for the casket, the resolution was carried unanimously.

AN INCREASE IN THE COMMISSIONER'S SALARY.

Dr. Cowasji moved that the letter to the President, No. 1420, General Department, dated 24th April, 1893, from Mr. Under-Secretary Harvey, stating that, under the proviso (clause 3) to Section 57 of the Municipal Act, H. E. the Governor in Council is pleased to raise the monthly salary of H. A. Acworth. Esq., I.C.S., Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, to Rs. 3,000, with effect from 1st May, 1893, be recorded.

Dr. Katrak seconded the proposition.

The Commissioner, in thanking the Corporation, said that though he felt grateful to the Corporation for the increase, he was more grateful to them for the tone in which the resolution for the increase was adopted.

The proposition was carried.

MR. WACHA CALLED TO ORDER : A SCENE.

The Corporation granted leave of absence for three months to Dr. Blaney. Leave of absence was also granted to Mr. W. C. Hughes for the same period, and to Mr. Selim Solomon for six months.

During the course of his remarks on the amendment moved by Mr. Wacha on the question of the purchase of stone ware pipes, Mr. Acworth remarked that Mr. Wacha was "coached up."

Mr. Wacha asked the President to call upon the Commissioner to withdraw those words.

The Commissioner said that he did not use the word in any offensive sense.

While the President rose to say something, Mr. Wacha also rose from his seat. Captain Walshe called out "Order."

Mr. Wacha called out "Order" very loudly, saying that no one else except the President had a right to call him to order.

The President asked Mr. Wacha to take his seat, while he (the President) had to say something.

Mr. Wacha again requested the President to call upon the Commissioner to withdraw the word "coach."

The President hoped the Commissioner would withdraw it.

The Commissioner said he meant nothing offensive. They all sometimes coached themselves up.

Mr. Wacha : You should not have made that remark in the face of the fact that you know I always see things with my own eyes, and act according to my convictions.

Mr. Carroll : Order, order.

Mr. Wacha (at the top of his voice) : "Order," who are you to say order to me ? (Laughter.)

Captain Walshe and Mr. Carroll : Order, order.

Mr. Wacha : Do you call me to order ? What right have you to do so ? You are not in order. (Laughter.)

Mr. Carroll : Sit down please.

Mr. Wacha (very loudly) : No. I wont.

A Councillor : Order, order.

Mr. Wacha : What do you mean ? Here I am. (Stands with his arms folded.) Come on, let me see who else here except the President can call me to order. (Laughter.)

The President : Will you please take your seat ?

Mr. Wacha : Yes, Sir, when you ask me to do so. (Hear, hear.)

The Commissioner said he would withdraw the small word which had caused a little excitement. (Hear, hear.)

The discussion on the question was then proceeded with, and the Corporation passed the original resolution.

PROTECTION OF THE NEW MUNICIPAL OFFICES.

The Corporation considered Resolution of the Standing Committee, No. 734, dated 26th April, 1893, as under :—"That letter No. 1597, dated 24th instant, from the Commissioner, be forwarded to the Corporation with a recommendation that sanction be given to the employment of the following staff, for the protection of the new Municipal Office and its contents, viz :—For day duty—three janitors on Rs. 12 each, Rs. 36. For night duty—two naiks on Rs. 11 each, Rs. 22 ; four night peons on Rs. 9 each, Rs. 36. Total Rs. 94 per mensem. For eleven months, Rs. 1,034, plus cost of clothing, Rs. 180. Total Rs. 1,214. The amount to be met from the surplus of about Rs. 4½ lakhs, which have accrued on current revenue since the publication of the revised estimates for 1892-93.

Dr. Cowasji Hormusji moved for the necessary sanction.

Dr. Viegas moved an amendment that the expenditure for three janitors should not be sanctioned.

Rai Bahadur Luxmonsingh moved another amendment that the expenditure should be sanctioned for six months only.

The amendments being put to the vote were lost, and the original motion was carried.

The Corporation then adjourned until Monday next.

BOMBAY RIFLE CLUB.

A "SPOON Competition" was held on the Colaba Range, on Saturday, the 3rd, at 500 yards, a very fair number of competitors being present, and some very fair scores were made. The wide popularity of these competitions may be gathered from the variety of Regiments, &c., furnishing representatives.

On Saturday the following were represented :—Royal Navy, Royal Artillery, Loyal N. L. Regiment, G. I. P. Railway Volunteers, Bombay Volunteer Rifles,and S. M. Railway Volunteers. After the match at 500 yards was concluded the competitors retired to 600 yards and subscribed for an extra match.

The following are the scores :—

Spoon Competition—500 yards.

	Score.
Sergt W G Nicoll, Bo Vol Rifles	42
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	41
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	37
Br-Serg-Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	35
Sergt T H Abraham, S M Ry Vols	35
Sergt W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	34
Vol Williamson, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	32
Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Qr.Mr-Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Sergt-Major E Larkin, G I P Ry Vols	30
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L M Lancashire Regt	30
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	29
Gunnery-Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	25
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	23
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Cr-Sergt E W Thomas, Bo Vol Rifles	21
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21

Extra Spoon Competition—600 yards

Corpl J J D'Souza, Bo Vol Rifles	37*
Qr-Mr Sergt W Stephens, Bo Vol Rifles	37†
Sergt H W Prescott, Bo Vol Rifles	37
Vol M T Mullen, Bo Vol Rifles	31
Cr-Sergt H Black, Bo Vol Rifles	30
Corpl G F Lund, Bo Vol Rifles	28
Gunnery Instr J Bedford, Royal Navy	28
Lce-Corpl J Harbottle, Bo Vol Rifles	25
Sergt-Major J Kelly, L N Lancashire Regt	21
Sergt W Fry, G I P Ry Vols	21
Vol J T Fry, G I P Ry Vols	20
Corpl T Thurley, Bo Vol Rifles	19
Br-Serg Major D Clay, Royal Artillery	10

* Winner of 1st Spoon. † Winner of 2nd Spoon.

ANOTHER little French duel came off recently, says a writer in a London paper, with the usual result that "nobody seemed one penny the worse." The ferocious combatants were M. Camille Dreyfus, who is a French M.P., and a real live Marquis known as the noble de Breteuil. He is likely to be alive Marquis for a long time if he never faces anything more dangerous than a French duel. The gallant couple exchanged two shots with such skill as to hit nobody, not even the seconds. I am told that on these occasions the seconds stand exactly in front of the combatants so as to be entirely out of danger. John Bright used to say that the safest place in England was a first-class carriage in an express train. In France it is "the field of honor." You might get an insurance against all risks on such an occasion for about one-eighth per cent.

THE *Memorial Diplomatique* supplies a piece of interesting news. It says, the Duke of York will visit India with the Princess May, in order to thank the population of that Peninsula for the enthusiasm with which they have joined in founding the Imperial Institute in London.

DEAFNESS PERMANENTLY CURED.—A Gentleman who cured himself of Deafness and noises in the head, of many years' standing, by a new method, will be pleased to send full particulars, with copies [illegible]estimonials, &c. for two stamps. The most [illegible]essfull treatment ever introduced. Address, [illegible]ART CLIFTON, 51, Upper Kennington Lane, Lo[illegible]on S.E.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

THEIR EXCELLENCIES LORD AND LADY HARRIS, with suite, will leave Bella Vista, Mahableshwar, on the morning of the 9th instant, and will arrive the same evening, at Ganesh Khind, Poona.

AT the meeting of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday, it was resolved on the motion of Mr. Roughton that a suitable address be presented by the Corporation through the proper channel to H. R. H. the Duke of York upon the occasion of his marriage with the Princess May of Teck. A committee, consisting of Messrs. Pherozshah M. Mehta, Grattan Geary, Hurkisondas Narotumdas, the Hon'ble Mr. Fazulbhoy Visram, Dr. Viegas, Sir Jamsetji Jeejeebhoy, Messrs. Javerilal U. Yajnik, and G. W. Raughton, was appointed to draw up such address, to contain which a suitable casket will be made.

MR. F. STOCKINGER, the newly-appointed Austro-Hungarian Consul-General in London, has taken over the duties of his office. He has been Consul-General and Diplomatic Agent in Bombay for the last fifteen years, and has also been attached to the suite of the Austro-Hungarian heir-presumptive in his recent tour in India.

SINCE the assemblage of the jirga at Quetta to consider the conduct of the Khan of Khelat, his eldest son, Mahmood Khan, has been living separate from him, and interviews between him and his father are few and far between. Mahmood Khan, according to rumour, has been selected to carry on the administration of the State. The Khan of Khelat's treasure has been deposited in the Quetta treasury office, and a European guard has been placed over it.

H. R. H. THE DUKE OF EDINBURGH has been a heavy loser by the recent bank failures. Messrs. Hallet and Co. had been his Navy agents, and a Sydney bank had acted for him concerning property possessed in Australia.

THE dacoits, arrested some time ago by Mr. Naylor, near Saugor, confessed, and two turned Queen's evidence, but the whole gang have been acquitted by the Additional Sessions Judge of Jubbulpore. They have been re-arrested, and handed over to the Bhopal authorities, who have several cases against them.

ON Friday, at the Shipmasters' Club, the captain and officers of the French steamer Eridan were presented with a token of admiration for their plucky rescue of the crew of the Glengary, in the shape of a souvenir, to which the members of the club had subscribed.

AN important clue has been obtained to the Balladhun murder, the Calcutta police having put their hands on a ten-rupee note of which Mr. Cockburn was robbed. It was traced through several hands to a Cachar firm. The Assam police have taken up the clue.

THE last of the troops have now returned to Mandalay writes a correspondent from the Chin Hills, after six months tramping about in that not very desirable locality. The Chins have pursued their usual guerilla tactics and the work has in consequence been hard and harassing ; the troops employed, however, have the consolation—the only reward I am afraid they will get—of knowing that their work has been effective as over two thousand guns have already been given up, and but little organised resistence can in future be expected. A rather amusing tale, which at least is *ben troxato*, comes from that direction. It will possibly be remembered by those who take an interest in these parts that a party of more or less friendly Chin chiefs were last year personally conducted down to Rangoon, and there shown all the wonders of Western civilisation. These men returned home in due course, and described to their friends all the wonderful steamers, machinery, heavy guns and trains they had been shown. Unfortunately these marvels were entirely beyond the comprehension of the stay-at-homes, and the returned wanderers, instead of impressing the remainder with the resources and ebility of the British, have only succeeded in winning for themselves the reputation of being extraordinary liars.

'MR. SYDNEY V. EDGE AND MR. W. R. ORD Secretaries of the Indian Section of the Theosophical Society write to a contemporary that they have read with much interest the extract from the current number of the *Nineteenth Century*. "It is not our intention to detract from the reputation of Professor Max Muller as a philologist and Orientalist, nor on the other hand to lavish undue praise on Madame Blavatsky as the pioneer of" "a now well-established school of thought;" they say, but we deem it right to call attention to the extremely narrow view with which the Professor regards any work in the field of Oriental research outside the merely literary and classical boundaries prescribed by himself and his colleagues. While Dr. Max Muller is a professed Sanskritist, Madame Blavatsky never put forward any claim to a knowledge of that language, nor even considered herself an Orientalist in the ordinary acceptation of the term. Yet while the Orientalists were in dispute on merely grammatical and technical points of philology—more interested in finding wherein their fellow-workers were at fault than in furnishing new ideas to the world—Madame Blavatsky, without any of their scholastic advantages, was endeavouring to prove that the Eastern and Western philosophies and religions were essentially at one in their basic concepts. We Theosophists are peaceful folk, and all we ask is that we may be allowed to pursue our own work without molestation yet our self-respect demands that we should defend ourselves and the cause we have espoused against the attacks of those who would, in a single volume, reduce the Vedanta and other five chief schools of Hindu Philosophy to the level of mere classics, interesting only in that they are "venerable relics of ancient superstitions."

THE total number of persons who died from snake-bite in the Madras Presidency during the year 1892 amounted to 1,455, against 1,433 in the year preceding or an increase of 22 deaths. As usual the heaviest loss of life ascribable to this cause was in Tanjore 244, South Arcot 182, North Arcot 136, Salem 114, and Chingleput 92,against 215, 110, 156, 136 and 106 respectively in the previous year. During 1892 the deaths in Madura (109) exhibit an abnormal increase. They amounted only to 65 and 57 respectively in the two previous years. The six districts noticed above contributed a total loss of 877 out of 1,455 for the whole Presidency or 60-3 per cent. No deaths are reported from the Nilgiris, while Cuddapah, Anantapur and Madras report only 5, 6 and 9 respectively. The other districts where the loss was small are Nellore (16) and Kurnool and Tinnevelly 29 each. In the remaining districts the mortality ranged from 33 in Bellary to 78 in Kistna. 1,478 deaths among cattle are attributed to snakes, against 1,317 in the previous year. Of the total mortality 594, or over 40 per cent., against 320 in 1889, occurred in Chingleput. The districts that stood next in order were North Arcot 177 and Madura 155, against 247 and 68 respectively in the previous year. To minimise the mortality from this cause steps have been taken, under instructions from the Government of India, to remove prickly-pear and other noxious vegetation in the vicinity of towns and villages. Taluk Boards and Municipalities, and, in some districts, Village Unions also, incurred some expenditure on this account. About Rs. 4,800 were spent by Collectors in this work during the year, and in some districts villagers were induced to remove offensive undergrowth at their own expense, and the amount spent by them varied from Rs. 400 in Trichinopoly to Rs. 100 in North Arcot.

THE report of the Kashmir Medical Mission for last year has, says the Lahore paper, naturally much to say of the cholera epidemic. The outbreak indeed was disastrous to the mission for it cost the hospital its house-surgeon, Dr. K. B. Thomas, and emtied its wards, it being thought best, in view of the special liability to attack of those weakened by disease, to encourage the patients to return to their homes. As it was, two surgical cases died of cholera, others were attacked but recovered, and for several weeks the ordinary surgical work of the hospital was very small. Consequently the number of in-patients last year was less than it has been since 1888, the last occasion on which cholera appeared in Kashmir in an epidemic form. While this was so, however, an increased amount of district work was done, and the total number of surgical operations (2,198) was thus greater, the increase being 153. The number of in-patients was 619 ; 21,800 meals were given ; 15,414 new out-patients were treated ; and the total number of visits paid was 31,263, the approximate number of cholera visits being 1,120. Altogether the hospital staff managed to do much good work under exceptionally trying circumstances. As to the other function of the Mission, the report if it is somewhat disappointing is at any rate commendably frank. In spite of professions of a very encouraging kind, says the report, "one cannot but feel that there is nothing in the heart corresponding with them"—this with regard to the work among the patients in the wards. As to the preaching in the villages—"we believe all that you say is truth," said a villager at one place, amid concurring nods and ejaculations of approval, but yet, says the report, "there is no reason to suppose that one of the people in that village came in any way under conviction of sin or really digested a single doctrine peculiar to Christianity."

CAPTAIN PRESGRAVE, the Commanding Officer in the North Chin Hills, together with Mr. Fowler, of the Political Department, marched from Fort White to Tiddim in one day, which is considered a very smart performance. Nine Chins from the Siyyin country have been brought in as hostages, and have promised to remain for six months as proof of the peaceable attitude of the tribe to which they belong. The construction of the new barracks at Tiddim has been progressing slowly, owing to the want of skilled labor and the heavy rainfall. On Monday 100 rank and file of the 21st Madras Pioneers, under Lieutenant Handley, followed the next day by sixty sepoys, left the new post at Tiddim *en route* for Mandalay, having been relieved by the 1st Burmah Rifles.

INSPECTOR DONALD KATHA, of the police, has been mauled by a leopard at Wuntho, but is reported to be now doing well.

THE find of Roman denarii in Hazara is a much more interesting one than was at first supposed. It was not all made public at once. Either coins were kept back or others have been found. New coins are at any rate coming to light. They are all, however, of the first Emperor of Rome, and thus differ from the coins constantly being found in Madras and Mysore. Some little time back the Deputy Commissioner of Hazara secured five coins, four of which were new and not in the first find. Since then one denarius has been found of Hadrian, and now three other coins have been put forward. Each one is of the greatest interest. One has in a lined circle a portrait of Augustus. The reverse of this coin has a winged Victory standing on a globe and holding in her right hand a wreath. The legend is *Cæsar Divi F.* The second coin has the head of Augustus, with *Augustus* to the left. On the reverse is the elevation of a temple of six pillars. To the left is *iovi*, to the right *olv.* The third coin has the head of a female with the hair bound by a ribbon, to the right is *bon event* to the left *ubo.* The reverse has a draped altar, on which are hung two lyres. Above is *Puteal*, below, *Scribon.* We might dilate on each one of these coins. It will be sufficient to state, however, that they were not in the first lot obtained for the Lahore Museum. No such coins seem to have been found in Madras, the museum there possessing only two silver coins of Augustus. It is of course most probable that these new denarii will find their way into the Lahore Museum. But it is not quite certain that they will, for they are in the hands of the dealers, and may get snatched up at any time. There is no one to look after the coins of the olden times. It cannot be expected that an unpaid man shall constantly be spending his own money and time in demi-official correspondence. We hope that something will be done to remedy this sad state of things. We should greatly deplore the loss of those interesting coins, and we trust that they may find a resting place in our new museum.

CONFLICTING statements have been received says the *Pioneer* from Afghanistan regarding the fighting in the Hazarajat. Kabul newswriters continue to report a signal victory for the Afghan troops, while from Kandahar intelligence is merely that a skirmish has occurred.

THE story of the Russians having arrived at Kila Punjab and occupied the Afghan posts on the southern bank of the Oxus, which obtained currency in April, has now been quite exploded. No such movement ever occurred. The Russian garrison on the Murghab River seem to have remained quietly in their winter quarters.

THE promised official summary of the report of the Herschell Committee had not reached the Government of India up to Friday evening. The position of the Financial Department says a contemporary in having to maintain absolute secrecy for weeks on a subject which is of the highest public interest will not be an enviable one when the summary actually arrives.

A DETACHMENT of No. 4 Company, Bombay Sappers and Miners, left Khelat on the 24th and arrived at Quetta on the 29th.

IT is believed that the maliks and headmen of the tribes in Mekran are against the withdrawal of troops from there, and have asked the Government to allow the troops to remain there longer.

NEWS from Kabul up to May 24 says that the Amir's forces have inflicted a severe defeat on the Hazaras,killing 2,500 with slight loss on the Afghan side. News from Kandahar up to May 19 exactly contradicts the Kabul news, and says that the Afghans have sustained severe loss. The truth probably lies between the two, *i.e.*, that the fighting has been severe but indecisive.

ABOUT a month ago says a correspondent, the Lahore paper, the Killi (caravan) of the Nasir Chief, Adulla Khan, while halting at a distance of about 6 or 7 miles from Khajuri Kach was attacked by a band of about 170 Mahsud Waziris. The robbers, who were armed to the teeth and many of whom carried M. H. breech-loading rifles, suddenly emerged from behind a hill and drew their swords on the Killi. The nephew of the Nasir Chief and many others were killed and some wounded. The robbers carried off about 200 camels and arms, &c., belonging to the men of the Killi. The Waziris day by day are becoming a serious danger to the passers-by. When they can successfully rob a Killi (Caravan) and butcher those who resist them at a place so near Khajuri Kach, it is high time the Government should take notice of the general Waziri question, and take some preventive steps. Scores of persons are killed every year, and hundreds if not thousands plundered by these ruffians.

IN the North-West Provinces, at any rate, considerable advantage has, writes the *Pioneer*, already been derived from the introduction of special recruiting officers. Of late years an increasing difficulty has been felt in obtaining an adequate supply of recruits of good physique, and owing to a general want of knowledge on the intricate subject of caste, it was by no means certain that men of the best available classes were being enlisted. This want of knowledge extended also to the localities from which men might be drawn. Recruiting parties went invariably to their own districts and enlisted there, and there only, and the recruiting for both Hindus and Mahomedans became practically centred in Oudh. Now the whole of the North-West Provinces has been opened up. Hindus are recruited only in the best Hindu districts, while Mahomedan recruiting parties are to be met with as far west as Saharanpur, and even across the Jumna, and east as far as Ghazipur, embracing the whole of the North-West Provinces and Oudh, and bringing into play a vast extent of country hitherto unworked. This step is especially beneficial in the case of Mahomedans, for they, unlike the Hindus, are a very scattered community ; they form a very small percentage of the total population, and of that percentage by far the greater number are low class Shekhs, unsuitable for military service. The extension of the recruiting ground, in such circumstances, necessarily brings to hand a far larger proportion of the Mahomedan community, and enables the recruiting officer to select such recruits only as are of a suitable class.

THE BOMBAY LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

THE *Pioneer* points out as we have done that the defect of the rules issued by the Bombay Government was due to the secrecy with which they were prepared without any effort to consult public opinion beforehand :—

Lord Lytton makes one of his characters remark :—"The proper object of statesmen should be to give every facility to the people to develop themselves ; and every facility to philosophy to dispute and discuss as to the ultimate objects to be attained. But you cannot, as a practical legislator, place you country under a melon frame : it must grow of its own accord." The Governor of Bombay has had recent experience of the two-fold application of this obviously sound observation. The problem presented by the new scheme of enlarged representation in the Western Presidency was how to distribute the eight seats in the new Council laid open to conditional election, in such manner as to secure the effective representation of four prominent interests, namely, agriculture, education, local governing bodies, and trades and manufactures. The plan adopted, after deliberation which was no doubt mature, but which was unfortunately conducted with the secrecy which characterises the incubation of Secretariat measures in this country, was to enfranchise eight separate bodies. These bodies or groups of bodies are (1) the City of Bombay (Municipality), (2) the District Municipalities of the Northern Division of the Presidency, (3) the District Local Boards of the Southern Division of the Presidency, (4) the Bombay Chamber of Commerce, (5) the Karachi Chamber of Commerce, (6) the Sirdars of the Deccan, (7) the Zamindars of Sind, and (8) the Bombay University. The Government Resolution issued on this subject claims for this distribution of the new franchise that it secures three members to represent Local Government two members to represent trade, two members to represent agriculture, and one to represent education. If Lord Harris had set more value on the uses of preliminary public discussion, which by eliminating arguments based upon erroneous data and bringing into prominence real and essential features, instructs and regulates the policy of our rulers, no need would have arisen for inviting a deputation from local bodies and voluntary associations to hear an *ex post-facto* exposition of the policy of the Executive. Nor would occasion have arisen for a Resolution justifying the Local Government. The Resolution, issued on the same day that Lord Harris addressed the deputation at Poona, is by the way more of an apology than a manifesto. It is couched in terms more befitting a despatch to higher authorrty than a reply to the misrepresentations and vituperative attacks of a section of the community which probably has but a limited claim to represent public opinion even in the Deccan, outside the class which affects patent leather shoes, long stockings and tall talk. It is a mistake to take too seriously the vapourings of the very agitators whom Lord Salisbury must have had in mind when he said that care must be taken lest by the application of Occidental Machinery there should be brought into the reformed Councils not the strong and effective elements of India society, but the artificial influence of other classes.

It happens that besides the Northern Division, which embraces the province of Guzerat, and the Southern Division which includes the Southern Maratha and Karnatic districts, there is a Central Division of the Bombay Presidency which covers the Deccan, and therefore includes Poona and Nasik, which, as every one knows, are two centres of Brahmin Vaticanisim. Whilst enfranchising the Nothern and Southern Divisions, and confiding the care of district municipal interests to the former, and the care of local board interests to the latter, the palpable error has been committed of leaving the Deccan Division out in the cold as far as the *elective* principle is concerned. Lord Harris's laboured explanation that his Government kept in view the representation of classes and interests, rather than territorial representation, and that this policy by exhausting the eight elective seats left no opportunity for enfranchising the Central Division is incomplete. The wide commercial interests represented by the Karachi Chamber of Commerce could have been effectively recognised by the exercise of the power vested in the Bombay Government of *direct* nomination. Even if this had been impossible, a point which has not been established, still no reason has been given why the representation of municipal and local board interests in the mofussil should not have been entrusted to all the three Divisons of the Presidency. This would have conceded the elective privilege to the Central as well as to the other two Divisions. We are left to surmise that difficulties raised by the individual Commissioners of the different Divisions about concerting election machinery for all three Divisions, have been allowed to prevail and the somewhat anomalous assignment of municipal representation to the Northern Division, and local board representation to the Southern Division has left the Central Division without an elected representative. The Brahmins of Poona and Nasik have naturally found little difficulty in persuading themselves and their friends that they value the privilege of election as well as the benefit of representation even if, as Lord Harris contends, the interests of the Central Division will be sufficiently represented under existing arrangements. It does seem to be a pity that a class already abundantly represented by its own carefully organised vernacular press, and so near the seat of Government for most of the year as to secure attention to all its reasonable requests,should have been presented with what bears the appearance of a real grievance.

We make these remarks because we have protested before, and shall continue to protest, against the unnatural secrecy which is maintained in this country about the initiation of public measures. Local Governments and administrations in India may be sufficiently wise and well-informed to dispense with the advantage gained by legislators elsewhere, who enter on their labours after public controversy has thrashed out the debateable lines of any new policy, and led to a consensus of experienced and well-informed opinion. But Indian administrators, however self confident, cannot count on the support of public opinion in England, which must be uninformed, if public measures are settled in this country before any public discussion has taken place. Verdicts of the executive thus become liable to be upset at the dictation of "the demagogue, the public disturber, the licensed hawker of small grievances, every briefless lawyer of bad fortune but worse language." . . . Heads of British districts will perhaps demur to the view that the peasantry outside the estates of the nobles of the Deccan and Sind, or agriculture generally, will be effectively represented under the arrangements approved by the Bombay Government. Setting those matters now aside, we have nothing but admiration for the straightforward and patient way in which Lord Harris has dealt with the cavillings, detractions and misrepresentations to which he replied in the Council Hall at Poona. Charges of illegality in the form of the Local Government's procedure, in introducing the new measure, were easily refuted ; and without saying anything to wound the self-esteem of Maratha politicians of the new school, his Excellency must have convinced the deputations of the futility of their attempt to minimise the importance of the interests which the Bombay scheme is designed to protect.

HIGHER education is receiving attention and encouragement at Karachi, observes a contemporary. On this account, as well as technical pursuits, prizes are being freely and fairly awarded to youthful aspirants of the present generation ; but, in the heat and anxiety of this consideration, the requirements of lower or primary education are being overlooked. Martha may be doing well, but Mary ought not to be humiliated because she has chosen the better part. Feeble though her efforts may prove, they ought not to be discouraged by teachers telling her she is "not dressed well enough" for the institution she attends. The habit of censuring a pupil is gaining notoriety, and might well be suppressed in the germ before it gains alarming dimensions. To tell a child "Can your parents not dress you in better style ?" or "Tell your mother to supply you with a better hat," and other similar offensive remarks in the hearing of a number of pupils is as impolitic as it is discouraging. Commonsense ought to convince those in authority that such remarks, gently and unostentatiously communicated to the parents themselves, would bring about the desired result in a more agreeable way than rendering any pupil or child the medium of such slights. Again, the mode of punishing or expelling pupils on frivilous grounds is highly reprehensible. A parent, on representing his grievance before a school authority, meets with but poor redress, and is abruptly told to prefer his complaint to the Managing Committee. When school administration reaches a crisis of this sort, it is not to be wondered at that parents should withdraw their children from local institutions and send them to some convent where that consideration and gentle, yet firm, dealing—so well adapted to the training of children—is shown and practised. The pressent secretary of a certain school is having his eyes opened to the irregularities alluded to, and we hope to see matters put on a better footing ; if, for nothing else, at least for the well-being of an institution which has done so much for the rising generation of Karachi.

THE final decision of the Government regarding the re-organisation of the Staff of the Army will be made this week.

FRANCE AND SIAM.

THE CONFLICT AT KHONE.

WHAT was to be dreaded from the offensive advance of the French Colonial forces into Siamese territory, has occured writes of *Bangkok Times*. A conflict was well-nigh unavoidable. Whatever desire the Siamese may have had to maintain a peaceful and friendly attitude towards their neighbours it can scarcely be argued that they should quietly withdraw before foreign invasion of a territory which they have possessed for many years openly and without any opposition, and which is recognised on French official maps as belonging to them. The occupation of Stung Treng and Khone was the outcome of a surprise in time of peace and pending negotiations between Bangkok and Paris, from which the best results were confidently expected. Even now there is no reason why we should not still look hopefully for the maintenance of peace. It cannot be denied, however, that a bloody conflict would have been avoided, if the French Colnoial Government had not acted with such unjustifiable rahsness.

Here are the facts, as far as we can gather from reliable sources. A force of some two hundred Annamites, commanded by European officers, unexpectedly crossed the frontier between Cambodia and Siam, and arrived at Stung Treng on 2nd April. Two days later another detachment advanced further up the Mekong to occupy part of the island of Khone. At Stung Treng there were twenty Siamese soldiers. who of course, being one to ten, could only retire. At Khone there was no force. A strong protest was immediately entered by the Siamese Government against this violation of territory, but without result. In point of fact, no objection could have been taken if Siamese troops had been sent to reoccupy both posts. This would simply have been a justifiable act of protecting invaded territory. No such instructions, however, were given to the Siamese commanding officers. They were simply sent to occupy other positions at Khone and in the island of Sdam, in order to check if necessary the further advance of the foreign troops. They were expressly ordered not to fire unless fired at, and with this order they complied. But the Annamite soldiers did not observe the same attitude, and it appears that on May 3rd they opened fire on the Siamese positions. The Siamese could do nothing less than defend themselves, and the result seems to have been the killing of a Siamese soldier and several Annamite soldiers, and the killing or wounding of three French officers. At the same time a convoy of stores and ammunition, *en route* from Stung Treng to Khone, has been intercepted, and Captain Thoreux has been made prisoner. He is of course treated with all consideration. We will at present abstain from commenting upon the foregoing facts. Every impartial reader will readily discern on whose shoulders the responsibility weighs. We feel convinced, moreover, that the French Government have not wished their encroachments on the Mekong should result in acts of violence. But they allowed Colonial agitators to persuade them that there was in fact no serious Siamese occupation of the left bank of the Mekong, and that the Siamese forces would willingly allow themselves to be driven out of their positions like a flock of sheep. Even here in Bangkok, week after week, we have seen a newspaper encouraging these ideas, probably because they coincided very well with its editor's own notions of self-defence. We may reasonably suppose, then, that the French Government has been deceived. As for the Siamese Government, we are confident that they desire as much as ever a just, peaceful, and moderate settlement of all difficulties. The circumstances surrounding the occupation by the French of Khone, on April 4th, fail to reflect credit upon the assailants. The post was held by about twenty Siamese, who, from their isolated position, were in ignorance of the march of events outside their immediate neighbourhood. This handful of men were approached by a very superior force of French troops, who effected an entrance under the cloak of friendship. So soon as they found themselves inside the "works," however, they addressed the Siamese (in effect) as follows, "We are here. and here we propose to remain. You had better clear out !" This the astonished Siamese did, fully recognising the futility of twenty opposing two hundred. Such, we believe, is the true story of the "occupation" of Khone, which has been the subject of so much horn-blowing by the French Colonial press, obediently reproduced by their ally here in Bangkok. With reference to the stability or otherwise of the French claims it is interesting to note that M. Garnier's official map, drawn up at considerable cost and with great labour in 1873, places Khone and Stung Treng, not only outside Cambodian territory, but palpably out side the *debatable* ground, and therefore well within Siamese territory. This view is amply confirmed by Macarthy's revised map. The latter, how-ever, denominates Stung Treng "Cheng Tang," and although he locates the island of Khone, he does not name it on the map. To rectify a current error for which the press appear responsible, it is as well to mention that Khone, not "Khong," is the post referred to the latter place being—as will be seen on reference to the map—considerably further north then Khone, which is only 30 miles from Stung Treng. From the above it is apparent that there is as the hero of Sir Arthur Sullivan's opera puts it, "no possible probable shadow of doubt whatever" that the French position, as far as right goes, is untenable. They have not been slow to ask for their "rights" on the left bank of the Mekong, wilfully shutting their eyes to the fact that the two points taken possession of last month are palpably within the Siamese line of demarcation. "Adjustment of frontier" is a term so much abused that it has come to be a byword among the nations.

A TROOPSHIP IN A GALE.

The troopship *Himalaya*, Capt. Chichester, on the 18th ult. arrived from Alexandria, the Cape, and Malta, and which was reported to have foundered in a cyclone after leaving Mauritius, encountered a heavy gale on April 13. She arrived off Durban about midnight on the 12th, and while waiting for daylight before anchoring, a gale sprung up about three in the morning, which increased in violence, and necessitated the ship running to sea for safety. About noon it blew a whole gale, and the *Himalaya* was hove to and battened down. The seas are described as being unusually heavy breaking on board in tons. The forecastle, skylights, hatchways, ventilators, and head-rails were washed away the mess-deck was flooded and the main deck swamped. Three boats were smashed the after wheel-house was broken in and the bowsprit was sprung in two places. The 1st batt. North Staffordshire Regt. under Lieut.-Col. Beale was on board and the troops spent a very miserable night. The gale lasted about thirty-six hours and the crew of the *Himalaya*, speak highly of the way in which the famous old troopship behaved during an exceptionally trying time.

REVOLUTION IN NICARAGUA.

ACCORDING to advices received at Washington from the United States Consul at Managua, in Nicaragua, a revolution began there on April 28. The insurgents, numbering from 3,000 to 5000 men, have the upper hand of the Government troops, who are poorly organised and badly fed, and only 2000 strong. It is stated from another source that the insurgents have seized the Nicaragua Canal. The Nicaraguan Minister at Washington, however, denies these reports. He declares that the rebels have not been victorious, and states that a decisive battle is expected. A later telegram from Panama describes the rising against President Sacaza as being the most popular movement ever started in Nicaragua, and the rebels are said to be carrying everything before them. The presence of a war ship at Corinto is necessary to protect the interests of foreigners, who are obliged to go about armed.

FROM a notification in the *Assam Gazette* it appears that the cost of the Police force to be quartered on Manipuri villages in the Lakhipur and Silchar districts will amount to nearly Rs. 15,000. This will seriously reduce the margin of profit on dacoity, and we may hope that, however unsuccessful the police may be in tracing the offers of the recent outrages, the offenders will at least not escape the resentment of their fellow villagers, who have not shared in the spoil. Theoretically, there is no doubt a good deal to be said against this rough and ready method of enforcing law and order ; but since there is very good reason to believe that the majority of the villagers upon whom the impost will fall are dacoits at heart, the system of quartering a punitive police force upon them may be expected to work very well in practice.

THE floods are gradually subsiding at Manipur. As far as can be ascertained twenty-three Manipuris appear to have been drowned in Manipur itself, and probably many in the surrounding villages, as corpses have been coming down the river at intervals during the last three days. Postal communication is interrupted as the bridges have been carried away.

TO CURE SKIN DISEASES.—Sulpholine Lotions quickly drives away Eruptions, Pimples, Blotches Redness, Eczema, Acne, Disfigurements, Roughness and Scurf, &c., leaving a clear, spotless Skin and beautiful Complexion. Sulpholine is a necessity for the Skin, especially in hot climates. Made in London. Sold everywhere in one Shilling Bottles.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JUNE 3.

Burke, Capt-Surgn, Bombay, I M S, from privilege leave, from England.
Gatt, Capt, Bombay, The Govr's Body Guard, from furlough, from England.

JUNE 4.

Carnegy, Capt, Bengal, 2-4th Gurkha Rifle, on leave, from Baklop (Punjab).
Twemlow, Col, R E, on leave, from Lahore.
Francis, Asstt Apothy, Bombay, S M D, on furlough, from England.

DEPARTURES.—JUNE 3.

Burke, Capt-Surgn, I M S, from privilege leave, to Poona.
Gatt, Capt, Bombay, The Govr's Body Guard, from furlough, to Poona.

JUNE 5.

North, Surgn-Lt-Col, Madras, I M S, from privilege leave, to Secunderabad.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON COMMANDING B. V. A.

Bombay, 6th June.

1. The Colaba Rifle Range will be at the disposal of the Bombay Light Horse and Bombay Vol Artillery on Saturday next, the 10th instant. Class can be fired.

By Order,
(Sd.) J. SANDERS SLATER, Lieut.,
Acting Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE L. H. BAYLEY, A.-D.-C., COMMANDING B. V. R.

Bombay, 6th June.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

1. There will be practice for all members at the Colaba range on Saturday next. the 10th instant, from 4 p.m.
2. Members wishing to purchase Tent-pegging spears and the old pattern saddles should apply to Sergt.-Major Gosling.

By Order,
(Sd.) T. W. C. LEATHEM, Major,
and Adjutant, B. V. R.

GENERAL ORDERS

BY H. E. THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF IN INDIA.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 25.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd-Lieuts E C Margesson and H Cleeve, South Wales Borderers.

The leave to Kashmir granted to Capt A R Browning, 4th Punjab Infy, in G O C C No 345 of 1893, is cancelled.

The leave to England, on private affairs, granted to Lieut J A McLean, 5th Lancers, in G O C C No 351 of 1893, is hereby cancelled.

Head-Quarters, Simla, May 26.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointment on His Excellency's Personal Staff :—Lieut C H H Gough, Aide-de-Camp, to act as Interpreter in addition to his other duties, as a temporary measure, vice Major E A Travers, appointed to the District Staff, dated 26th April 1893.

With the approval of H M's Govt and of the Government of India, the following appointment has been made to the Hong-Kong Regt :—Lieut P G Anderson, Wing Officer, 24th Punjab Infy, to be Wing Officer, vice Dawson, deceased, dated 5th March 1894.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

27th Punjab Infantry.—Lieut O A Smith, supernumerary on the establishment of the 36th Sikhs, to be Wing Officer, vice Reid, seconded for employment as a Cantonment Magte in the N-W Provinces and Oudh.

(Lieut Smith will be graded in the Regt above Lieut G W Robinson and below Lieut W H Hildebrand.)

1st Sikh Infantry.—2nd Lieut H A H Rice, Suffolk Regt, a candidate for the Indian Staff Corps, to be Offg Wing Officer, on probation, dated 22nd April 1893.

The undermentioned officers are qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—

2nd Lieuts M Jones and R S W Jackson, 11th Hussars.

Corps of Sappers and Miners.—On transfer from the Public Works Department, Lieut A E Panet, R E, is posted to the Bombay Sappers and Miners.

Military Works Dept—Lieut P G Grant, RE, is re-transferred from the Bombay Sappers and Miners to the Military Works Dept, and posted to the Presidency and Oudh Command, Lucknow.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—1st Battalion Bedfordshire Regt—Lieut G W Dundas, for six months, on private affairs.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 27.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Hill Depots, Pachmarhi—Major H J Fergusson, 2nd Battn Scottish Rifles, to be Comdt, vice Major J H E Hinde, 2nd Battn Border Regt, who has vacated on transfer to the Home establishment, dated 3rd May 1893.

8th Bengal Cavalry—Capt W M Carpendale, Sqdn Comdr, to move up in grade succession, vice J M Carpendale, seconded for employment in the Judge Advocate-General's Dept.

Lieut C I Wimberley, Sqdn Officer, to be Sqdn Comdr, sub pro tem, vice W M Carpendale.

12th Bengal Cavalry—Lieut the Hon'ble A F Napier, S C to be Sqdn Officer, vice Gough, seconded for employment as Aide-de-Camp to H E the Commander-in-Chief in India, and to remain seconded whilst employed under the Foreign Depnt.

Lieut E M J Molyneux, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Sqdrn Officer, vice Napier.

2nd Bengal Infantry—Lieut C Hamilton, Wing Officer and Qrmr, to be Adjnt, vice Dodgson, vacated on promotion to Captain, dated 29th Dec 1892.

Lieut F A Smith, Wing Officer, to be Qr Master, vice Hamilton, dated 29th Dec 1892.

1st Punjab Infantry—Lieut H C Sandford, supernumerary on the establishment of the Regt, to be Wing Officer, vice Jervis, seconded for appointment to the 4th Punjab Infantry.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following transfers :—Col C R Pennington, C B, Col on the Staff, from Jullunder to Rawal Pindi.

Major A G Watson, S S O, from Jullunder to Rawal Pindi, and Lieut F C Turner, S SO, from Rawal Pindi to Jullunder.

Military Works Dept.—Lieut-Col W L Greenstreet, R E, is transferred from the Rawal Pindi to the Madras Command.

Major C H Brookes, R E, E Engr, Lucknow Divn, is transferred as Offig Suptdg Engr to the Rawal Pindi Command.

Major F B G D'Aguiliar, R E, Ex Engr, Jullunder Divn, is posted to the Sirhind-Lahore Command, as Offig Suptdg Engr, vice Col E D'O Twemlow, R E, proceeding on furlough.

The undermentioned officer is qualified for promotion to the rank of Lieut :—2nd-Lieut J L Wood, 18th Hussars.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—

15th Bengal Lancers.—Lieut G A Robertson, for five months, on private affairs, to Kashmir, under the Leave for the Rules Staff Corps.

1st Punjab Cavalry.—Surgeon-Major P. deH Haig, for six months, to Japan and the East, from date of availing himself of the same, on private affairs, under the Furlough Rules of 1875.

Head Quarters, Simla, May 30.

The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following appointments :—

Capt P Malcolm, Station Staff Officer, Meerut, to officiate as Depy Assist Adjt-Genl, Bundelkhand Dist, vice Capt Batten, on leave, dated 15th May 1893.

Bengal Sappers and Miners.—Surgn-Lieut B R Chatterton, to the offig medical charge of the Corps, vice Surgn-Capt D G Marshall.

Wing 13th Bengal Infantry.—Surgeon-Lieutenant G Y C Hunter, to the officiating medical charge of the Wing, vice Surgeon-Captain P J Lumsden.

24th Bengal Infantry.—Surgn-Lieut W H Ogilvie, to the offig medical charge of the regiment, vice Surg-Cap H F Whitchurch.

Under instructions from the Horse Guards, Col H S Gough, C M G, 18th Hussars, is directed to proceed to England to take up his appointment of Assist Adj-Genl to the Insp-Genl of Cavalry in Great Britain and Ireland.

The undermentioned officer is granted leave to England :—1st Battalion Gordon Highlanders.—Lieut and Adjt F W Kerr, for six months, on medical certificate.

The undermentioned officers have leave of absence :—Lincolnshire Regt—Lieut J S Kemball, Offig Wing Officer, on probation, 27th Punjab Infy, for five months, to Simla, to study the Native languages.

HYDERABAD RESIDENCY ORDERS.

Mr F W A Prideaux, Assist Commr, of the 3rd class in the Hyderabad Assigned Districts, is appointed to officiate as a Political Assist of the 3rd class, and is posted temporarily as Second Assist and Assist Secy for the Berar to the Resident at Hyderabad, with effect from the date on which he assumed charge.

The following substantive appointments are made in the Berar Commission, with effect from the 1st January 1893, vice Col H de P Rennick, Depy Commr of the 2nd class, deceased :—Mr A Elliot, Depy Commr of the 3rd class, to be a Depy Commr of the 2nd class ; Capt J G Morris, I S C, Special Assist Commr, to be a Depy Commr of the 3rd class ; and Capt R V Garrett, I S C, Assist Commr of the 2nd class (seconded), to be an Assistant Commr of the 1st class (seconded).

The Resident is pleased to appoint the following gentlemen to be members of the Local Fund Committee for the official year 1893-94 :—

Ex-officio Members—The Supt, Residency Bazars, President ; the Officer, Comdg Resident's Escort, Secretary ; the Residency Surgeon ; the Ex Engr in charge of the Residency ; and the Divisional Engr, Central Divn, his Highness' Public Works Dept.

Members—Messrs H Gray, J Buchanan, W O'Brien, Ramchander Laksman, Ookerjee Fakerjee, Mir Ali and Girdarilal Fattechand.

Lieut A E Barnard, I S C, Sqdn Officer, 4th Lancers, Hyderabad Contingent, was struck off duty on the 4th May 1893, on proceeding on furlough, granted in G G O No 305 of 1893.

A LARGE crowd assembled at Annandale on the 30th ult. to witness the first meeting of the Simla Races. The clouds looked threatening and the ground was still wet from constant rainfalls. Lord and Lady Lansdowne, the Commander-in-Chief, Lady White, Sir Dennis Fitzpatrick, and most of the chief people in the station were to be seen on the grand-stand, and though occasional mists somewhat marred the enjoyment of the spectators ; the meeting, from a racing point of view, was highly successful. The riding was excellent, and the show of good horseflesh far exceeded that of last year. 1st Race, Lansdowne Plate, Rs. 400, winner, Colonel Symons' "Slyboots ;" 2nd Race Snowdon Stakes, winner, H. H. the Maharajah of Patiala's "Negus ;" 3rd Race Ravenswood Plate, winner, Mr. Gregory's "Gruyere ;" 4th Race Polo Scurry, winner, Mr. Swanston's "Blue Rock," and 5th Race Club Stakes, winner, Major the Hon'ble V. Roche's "Dutchka."

THE arrangement under which a British A[illegible] will remain in Chitral as an outward visible [illegible] of the protection accorded to that State has [illegible] confirmed. This is sound and consistent [illegible] writes the *Pioneer*, and likely to result in pr[illegible]ing for the time being at least any revival [illegible] anarchy in that most important district south [illegible] the Hindu Kush.

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

M. Raoul Pictet, the celebrated physicist of Geneva, to whom we owe the discovery of the liquefaction of air which Professor Dewar has introduced to London audiences with so much success, has been giving an interesting lecture at Lausanne on the subject of the appreciation of low temperatures to chemistry. His idea is that chemistry and physics ought to become a branch of mechanics. Gravitation is true alike for the star and for the atom, and the stars are built up of atoms. The attraction which governs the greatest bodies is similar to that which governs the least. The atoms forming a molecule, he argued, cannot touch each other, for if they did we could not separate them, whereas we can, and, moreover, dilatation shows that the distance between them varies with temperature.

The boundaries of astronomical, physical, and chemical influence on the atom were clearly indicated by the following illustration. Suppose a molecule A placed in sidereal space, and having a rectilineal motion towards another molecule B, which is unmoveable and far off. In approaching B the motion of A will slacken, and the astronomical or gravitational effect will cease, giving place to a special effect of physics. At last the molecule A will stop, become inert, and no longer approach nearer to B. It is bound by cohesion. If now a pressure is exerted on A to force it nearer to B, the physical phenomena will cease, and those of chemistry begin. In short, A is united to B by chemical affinity. According to M. Pictet, the absolute zero of temperature at which bodies can no longer react on one another ought to lie between these last two phases. Experiment has confirmed this view. In cooling to 140deg. Cent. below zero a mixture of sulphuric acid and potash M. Pictet could find no chemical reaction. In short this temperature is apparently the death of chemistry. Another of his experiments is to cool to 80deg. Cent. below zero a piece of potassium in alcohol and water. It will remain intact for whole days at this temperature, but if it is slightly heated the potassium will suddenly combine with the oxygen and produce an explosion.

The pioneers of the submarine telegraph are rapidly growing fewer. The last few years have carried off Cyrus Field, Sir Charles Bright, Mr. Gisborne, the Canadian, Mr. Willoughby Smith, De Sauty, who was immortalised in Oliver Wendell Holmes's poem and now Sir James Anderson. Happily we have still Lord Kelvin. Mr. Latimer Clark, Sir John Pender, and several others, who played important parts in the early enterprises.

Touching our recent note on the lowest temperatures experienced by travellers, Lieutenant Schwatka, of Tacoma, Washington Territory, the well-known Arctic explorer, has pointed out that on the 3rd of January, 1880, a cold of 71 deg. below zero Fahrenheit, or 103deg. of frost was encountered by him and his party. This is the lowest record of cold endured by white men in actual travel, for he and his men moved their camp some 12 miles on that day.

Dr. A. S. Ashmead, of New York, has been giving some notes on the Japanese nursery which have a bearing on the absence of rachitis and the well-known happiness of Japanese children. During the period of dentition the children receive an extra diet of fish and small crustacea, which is favourable to the bony structure. Personal cleanliness is early inculcated on the child, whose only cradles are first his mother's and then his older brother's or sister's back. The nursery has no carpet or furniture, probably owing to the tropical vermin, and the floor is mopped with salt water every day. Floors in Japan are kept very clean, and the habit is to sit or sleep on them. Japanese children never wear boots; hence they are more erect and sure-footed than most European children. In fair weather straw sandals and in wet weather stilt-clogs keep their feet dry, and accustom them to control their feet. Kissing, which is blamed for spreading disease, is never practised in Japan. The sexes are separated at an early age, and the separation is maintained until marriage.

When she loses a child the Japanese mother "does not wring her hands and look up to heaven; she sits with folded hands, sunken head, her eyes looking into her lap." As professor Wernich in his "Geographico—Medical Studies" has written :—"That strong mental agony which digs into the soul, so to speak, and takes hold of it, like a bodily pain, seems to be unknown to them. . . . In prayers the Japanese mother does not lift her eyes to heaven; with bent head, the body somewhat shrunk together, with hands put together by the palms, and slightly raised to the level of the chin, she sends her humble prayer, for quite concrete things, you may be sure, to Buddha."

Mr. F. C. Penrose has communicated an interesting paper to the Royal Society on the orientation of Greek temples. As Professor Norman Lockyer has lately shown the Egyptian temples were built so as to allow the ray of certain rising or setting stars to enter by the door and pass along the axis of the building. To allow for a change of amplitude in the star, the doorway, in some cases has been altered, and in other cases a new temple has been built side by side with the older one. Mr. Penrose finds that on the Acropolis at Athens two temples dedicated to Minerva are oriented in this way to the Pleiades, the earlier temple to an earlier position of the stars than the later one. At Rhamnus and Egina there are other temples oriented to the stars.

Temple worship was carried on chiefly at sunrise, and the priests were dependent on the time as given by the rising or setting of stars, especially at sunrise or sunset. In Greece there are few instances of orientation to the stars, but there are many to the sun and the planet Venus. In Athens alone there are seven cases of solar orientation, at Olympia three, at Epidaurus, Rhamnus, and Egina two. The star observed in the Great Temple of Ceres at Eleusis must heve been Sirius, Mr. Penrose thinks, which at midnight would cross the axis during the celebration of the Great Mysteries. The effect may have been enhanced with reflecting surfaces employed by the priests.

The beautiful Mexican onyx so justly celebrated for decorative architecture has been discovered 150 miles south-east of San Diego in Lower California It is really a travertine or spring deposit and not a stalagmitic or drip-formation. For the most part the new onyx occurs on the surface of the ground, and is easily removed. Its colours are light green, rose, and white, veined and tinted, and it is of a firm texture, capable of polish. The first specimens will be on view at the Chicago Exhibition.

The bullet-proof dress of which we have heard so much and seen so little is not exactly a novel idea. The ancient Greeks, it appears, had invented a tissue for resisting the missiles of their day, such as javelins and spears. In Cornelius Nepos it is stated that Iphicrates increased the length of pikes and swords, and in order to diminish the weight of iron cuirasses, made a cloth of linen hardened in vinegar mingled with salt.

Dr. John Murray, editor of the reports of the "Challenger" expedition, has been awarded the Humboldt gold medal, its highest honour, by the Berlin Geographical Society, and Dr. Nansen has received a gold medal from the Paris Geographical Society.

The portable ophthalmoscope recently brought before the Royal Society by Dr. Thomas Reid, of Glasgow, is designed to measure the curvature of the middle of the cornea, that is to say, the optical zone or zone of distinct vision. Hence its chief use for oculists will be in connection with corneal astigmatism; but it may also be used for measuring any convex or concave reflecting surface of from six to ten millimetres radius.

M. Daubree has found the remains of a neolithic or new stone age village in the department of the Seine. It consists of the foundations of a number of square huts built in line, and the embers of the fires can still be seen. Some of the fires appear to have been employed for baking pottery.

Lippmann continues to improve his process of colour photography, and the latest specimens exhibited before the Photographic Club at Paris included a bouquet of roses, violets, and jasmine, a landscape taken in one of the parks of Paris, coloured flags, illustrated placards, and so forth. The colours are seen by reflected light, and can be projected on a screen by means of an optical lantern and an electric arc light.

The Sunderland Traders Council have had a special meeting to consider the currency question, and after discussion unanimously passed the following resolution :—"That this meeting, being of opinion that the present severe depression of trade is traceable to the appreciation of gold and to the fluctuation in exchange between the moneys of gold-standard and silver-standard countries, respectfully requests her Majesty's Government to co-operate with other nations to secure a monetary union whereby both metals at a fixed ratio towards each other shall form a basis for international transactions."—The Middlesbrough-on-Tees Trade and Labour Council have also had a discussion on the same question, and passed the following resolution by a large majority :—"That this meeting is of opinion that one of he causes of the present depression is the unsatis- tory monetary relation existing between gold- rd and silver-standard countries : to take steps [illegible] about the adoption of a gold and silver d at a fixed ratio towards each other which rm a joint standard as a basis for interna- l transactions."

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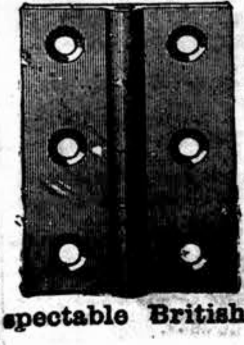

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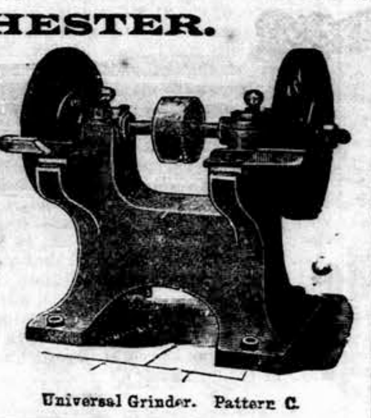

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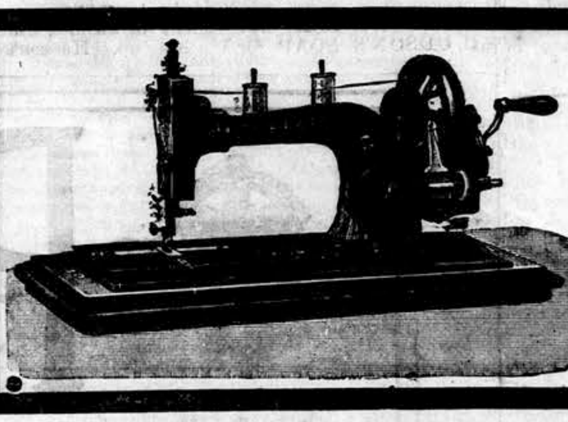

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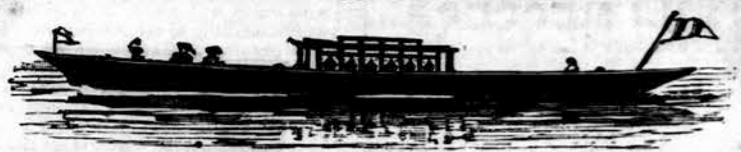

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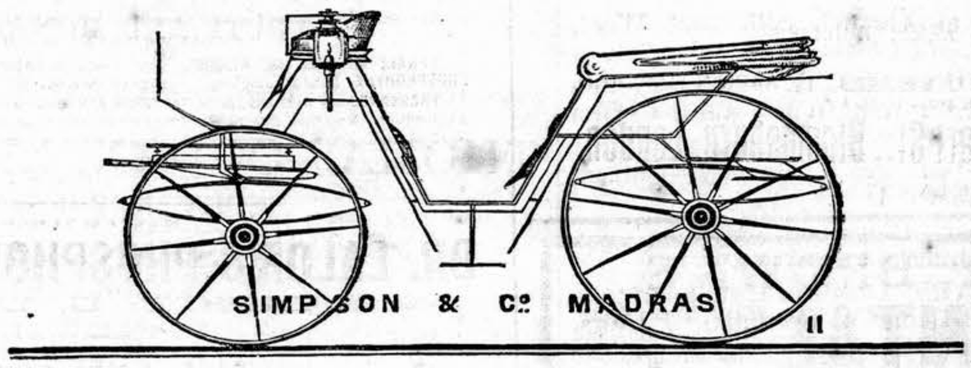

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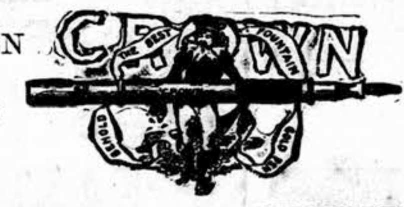

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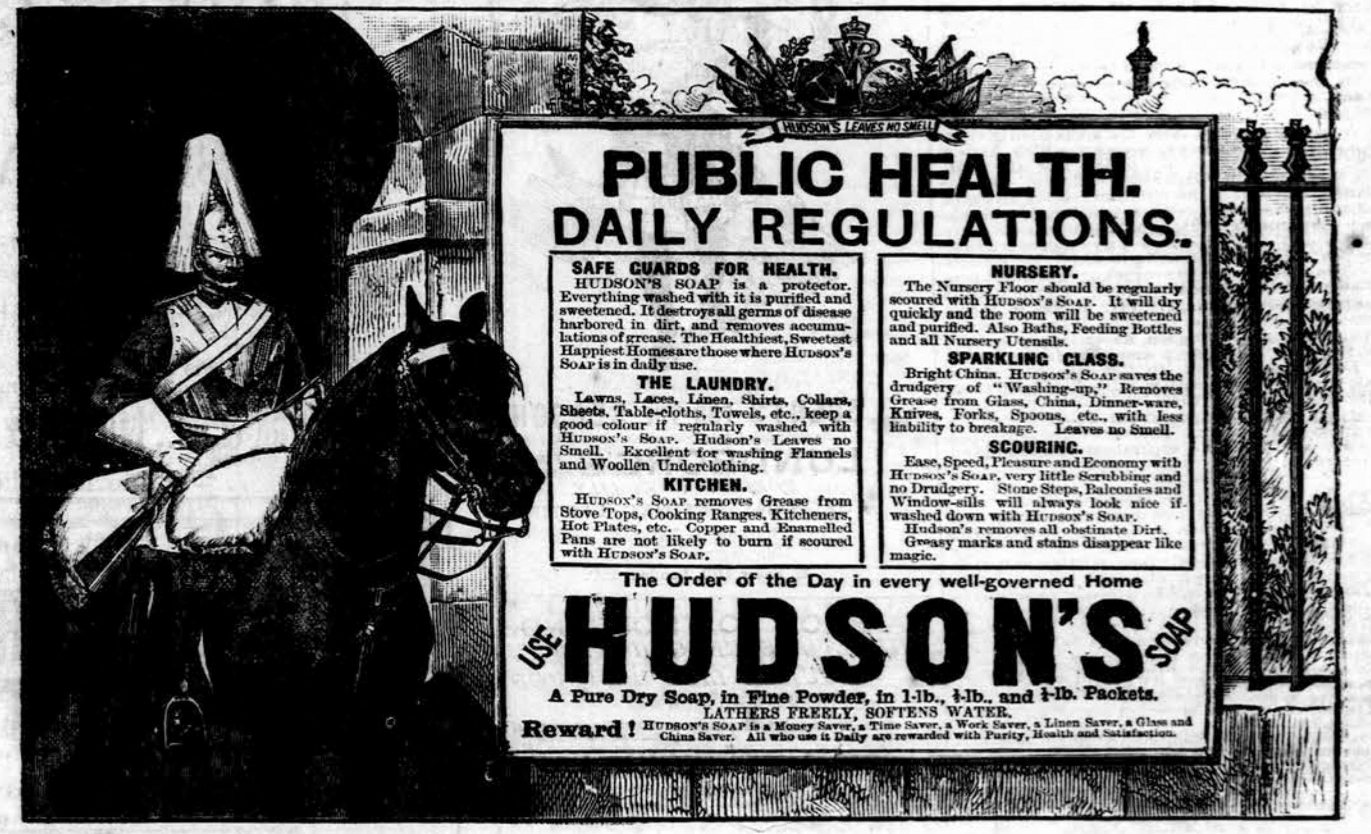

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